

Y 15, 1915.

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 169 C.

BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

FINAL EDITION

COMPANY BOWS TO WAGE AWARD

TEUTONS UNIT
IN PLEA TO U.S.:
END WAR TRADE

Hand of Berlin Seen in
Austrian Protest Against
Aiding the Allies.

PAY FOR NEBRASKAN.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C. July 15.—[Special.]—The principal development today in the controversy between the United States and the Teutonic empire over questions of vital interest to America arising from the European war were the following: Secretary of State Lansing announced that he will confer tomorrow with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on the question of further discussion of the submarine dispute with Germany.

Unofficial reports were received today that Germany and Turkey will address to the United States plea that the exports of war munitions to the allies be prohibited as was suggested in the representations made by Austria-Hungary.

State department officials said that Germany's acknowledgement of responsibility for the torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan, expression of regret and offer to pay compensation for the damage to the vessel virtually closes up that incident, as much as the attack caused no loss of life.

Open Way for Parley.

There is reason to believe that Germany and its allies are preparing to launch a vigorous campaign aimed to induce the United States to shut off the trade in war supplies with Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy. The note delivered to the United States Ambassador Penfield by the Austro-Hungarian government is regarded as signifying the opening of these new diplomatic measures.

Washington already has received several communications from Berlin in which the continued exportation of munitions of war to the allies was pronounced a violation of the spirit, though not specifically of the letter, of the international law of neutrality.

Bitterly German Protest.

The last proposal made by Berlin is substantially reiterated in these paragraphs of the protest from Vienna:

"A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unhindered. It takes the form or dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered. The export of war material from the United States, as is proceeding at the present war, is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality. The American government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material."

"It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if United States trade in these articles between America and neutral countries was not stopped."

Secret Threat by Austria.

State department officials are puzzling over the Austrian assertion that the United States "cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unhindered."

Some officials are wondering whether this is a covert threat to take some step

(Continued on page 4, column 6.)

Why Advertisers Advertise
in The Tribune

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers
Thursday, July 15th, 1915.

The Tribune 95.01 columns
The other morning papers combined 64.57 columns
Tribune's excess 30.44 columns

The Daily Tribune has more paid circulation than the other Chicago morning papers combined.

The Sunday Tribune has more paid circulation than any other newspaper west of New York City.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

DOESN'T FRANCE HAVE ANY INTERNAL TROUBLES?

[Copyright: 1915—By John T. McCutcheon.]



THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity—Unsettled weather Friday and Saturday.

Local showers and thunderstorms; no much change in temperature; moderate,

possibly with rain.

For Illinois—Unsettled weather, probably with local thunderstorms on Saturday and Sunday.

For Indiana—Unsettled weather, probably with rain.

For Michigan—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Ohio—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Pennsylvania—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For New England—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Canada—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Mexico—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Central America—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For South America—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Australia—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

For Africa—Unsettled weather, possibly with rain.

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GUARDS
BIG SCH
RUSSIA

ployees, and heads of departments will be given an increase as is customary when the union men are advanced. This will amount to \$150,000 more.

"Personally it looks mighty good to me, but officially I shouldn't like to express an opinion until we're notified officially of the award," said William McNamee, secretary of the elevated men's union.

No "Come Back" on Men.

The award will mean no cancellation in service to the public, no restriction of privileges heretofore enjoyed by the men. The traction heads have decided to let the executives bear the brunt of the load.

The car men are planning a large demonstration, probably in the Coliseum, to celebrate their victory. Mayor Thompson and Mr. Hoyne will be invited as guests of honor and W. D. Mahon, international president of the car men's union, has been telegraphed to come here and speak.

He is at present in Albany where 8,000 street car men are threatening to strike. It is not likely the mayor will be able to be present, as he expects to leave for the Pacific coast immediately after the award is given.

Elevated Men Not Affected.

It had been thought that whatever award should be granted the surface men might be twisted or revised to some extent to apply to the elevated employees without going to the extra expense, time, and trouble of having a separate arbitration proceeding.

John Bruce, president of the elevated men's union, asserted, however, that a separate arbitration would have to be held for the elevated men, no matter how long it takes to get down to the business of it. The awards granted the surface men will not be taken as a basis.

Conditions Different on "L."

"As far as the concessions made to the surface line men go in determining a settlement for the elevated men, the surface lines are just the same as nonexistent," said Mr. Bruce. "The circumstances of employment are altogether different. I think the indications so far are that the surface men have gotten a fair deal."

"It would never do to let the present case determine ours. For instance, we have ticket agents, porters, trackmen, powermen, and others that are not employed by the street railways. Even in the similar position of conductors and motormen there is a difference. One elevated motorman handles six or more cars at once."

More Money Wanted for His Men.

"Our motormen have always gotten 2 cents more than the motormen of the surface lines. Our conductors have gotten 4 and 5 cents less. We think our motormen are entitled to at least 2 cents more under all conditions and that our conductors ought to get the same as others, even if they don't collect fares. All we are asking for, though, is a living wage. What that living wage is the board of arbitrators will determine."

"We would like to get down to the business of settling our differences right away. But I'm afraid it looks as if matters are going to be delayed for some time. But we have high respect and confidence in Mayor Thompson and think that everything will come out to every one's satisfaction. Our slogan, then, is the surface men's has been, will be 'a living wage.'

Budd Agrees with View.

President Budd also expressed doubt that the points at issue could be settled without arbitration.

"I think arbitration will be necessary," said Mr. Budd. "We have met with Mr. Bruce and other representatives of the men and have reached an agreement on some of the minor points, but we are still pretty far apart on the more important questions, including that of wages. We will meet with Mr. Bruce and other union representatives at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which time the question of proceeding to arbitration will be discussed."

Mr. Hoyne's Statement.

A statement was issued by State's Attorney Hoynes late in the afternoon setting forth Mr. Sheean's attitude on the wage question and attributing the rumors that Mr. Sheean had withdrawn as arbitrator to a statement made by the company's representative himself.

Following is Mr. Hoyne's statement:

"The arbitration closed at midnight Friday. The arbitration board held sessions Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday."

"At the opening session Mr. Sheean, representing the company, insisted that the present scale of wages was fair. He offered no concessions."

"I, representing the men, reported back to them the company's attitude. The men said, 'If that is the attitude, why then, we'll demand the maximum of 36 cents per hour and a flat increase of 4 cents an hour for each division of the scale.'

"It became apparent early last evening that the company would concede nothing. I asked Mayor Thompson, who up to that time had made no suggestion, to suggest what he thought would be a fair scale of wages."

Sheean Threatens Suit.

"The men then suggested that the company would seek bankruptcy for the surface lines and would lead almost immediately to the appointment of receivers. He said the company could not pay such an increase; that it couldn't float its bonds or make an extension or improvement."

"Late last night after he had seen his principal he said the action of the men in seeing the men and in calling in the corporation counsel and his assistants to take the testimony of the men had satisfied him. The board might make a mistake, Mr. Sheean said, that he would withdraw from the board and that the company would at once file a bill in court to set aside any award Mr. Thompson and I might make. This was about 10 o'clock."

"We didn't have much to say. Mr. Sheean then said he would be willing to remain for the purpose of conciliation or mediation. I told Mr. Thompson I was ready to go ahead and make the award. Mr. Sheean then withdrew from the conference."

Sheean Offers to Come Back.

Mr. Thompson and I agreed to meet again today to make up the award. At noon Mr. Sheean called me up and noted "that as a result of a meeting of the directors of the company today technical objections to our award would be waived."

"Mr. Sheean said he was ready to return and join with the board to point out the best way of making up the scale, etc."

"Of course Mayor Thompson and I will meet and make the award."

"The mayor and I will undertake to

What Wage Increase Means to Car Men.

HERE are some of the things the award of a wage increase means to Chicago traction employees.

Chicago car employes will be best paid in the United States.

Three cents an hour adds \$93,60 yearly to the pay envelope.

For all surface lines employes an estimated \$1,170,000 will be added to the pay roll.

Hundreds of employes will be freed from the clutches of loan sharks.

Wives and children will wear better clothing.

More can be set aside for outdoor recreation.

As many move now and then for the children.

A little more life insurance.

A nest egg for a "rainy day," estimated at \$100 at end of year.

The wife can meet her grocer and butcher without fear of being "dunned" for unpaid bills.

Larger payments may be made on the home.

Better food and more of it.

Attention to teeth and other physical needs long delayed because of lack of funds.

Better attendance at school.

More hours for the husband to spend at home, at the beach, or in the parks with his family.

uphold in court any award we may make.

"The company never conceded its willingness to pay any increased wages to the men, but it can be said that the award the mayor and I will make will not be less than an increase of 8 cents an hour.

There is one other thing: When Mayor Thompson asked the company for lists of employes for the award, he lists sent him. There was a list of employes who owned their own homes. By this the company virtually assented to the step of the mayor to see and interview the men and the company would have been estopped from protesting out decision if the matter had been carried into court."

GOTHAM GARMENT MAKERS DECLARE TRUCE IN STRIKE.

TUESDAYS Would Throw Out of Work 180,000 Persons and Lose Huge Sum to Trade.

New York, July 15.—[Special.]—A truce has been declared in the strike of clothing makers which threatened to throw out of employment 180,000 persons in New York and to cost the city's industries millions of dollars in trade. The truce was agreed upon tonight at a joint conference of the committee of seven, representing the men and boys' clothing manufacturers and seven of those of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

This conference, presided over by Charles E. Feltman, president of the Amalgamated, was opened yesterday at 10 a.m. in the room of the New York chamber of commerce, agreed to the selection of a committee on its immediate adjustment.

The ground work for peace was laid and the strikers agreed that the strike would not extend beyond the 21,000 persons making knit pants makers, and vest makers, who are now on strike. It was even intimated that some of them men may return to work.

CAR MEN'S STRIKE TIES UP SYSTEMS OF RHODE ISLAND.

2,400 Members of the Union Quit at Midnight — Trolley Lines Throughout State Become Idle.

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AUSTRIA CALLS ENEMY GUILTY OF INHUMANITY

Barbarous Treatment of Prisoners and Noncombatants Charged in 'Red Book.'

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of its enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a "red book" issued by the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs, through its embassy here.

The publication is called a "Collection of Evidence," and is divided into four parts.

"The first two parts," a prefatory note says, introducing numerous depositions and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the government officers of the hostile countries. The cases adduced deal with the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality, a right consecrated since the remotest antiquity and respected even by the uncivilized nations or tribes."

Protest to Neutrals.

"Never before have so many cases of the violation of this right been instanced. In several cases the illegal expulsion or arrest has preceded the actual state of war—a fact which still further aggravates the offense. The expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agents from Morocco and Egypt, which is irreconcilable with existing international treaties, has been made the subject of protests lodged with the neutral powers."

"The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected—in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even it be conceded that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the arrest and the incarceration of aged men, sick persons, women, and children, are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity."

"The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare. From the evidence published here-with the conclusion is inevitable that there is hardly a rule of warfare which has not been violated repeatedly by the hostile armies."

Cites Only Direct Breaches.

"The object of this publication is to adduce only such violations of the international law as have been perpetrated directly and individually against nationals of the dual monarchy; it therefore does not include the evidences of numerous exceedingly grave breaches of the law which affected Austria-Hungary in an indirect and general way."

"Such breaches are to be found in the arbitrary and unlawful declaration of war and Great Britain with regard to the status of Morocco, Egypt, and Cyprus, in the violation of the rights of neutral nations, and in the systematic disregard of the regulations provided by maritime law."

"The preposterous claim of the hostile nations to the right to subject the entire population of large countries to famine must be stigmatized as a sacrilegious violation of the rules of warfare."

"No less sacrilegious is the act of the hostile governments in tolerating, if not

actually inspiring, the unprecedented agitation of a press which disseminates lies and fosters hatred. Most of the excesses to which thousands of innocent and defenseless people have fallen victims are the direct outcome of that agitation."

Scope of Publication Limited.

"The 'Collection of Evidence,' as now published for general information, cannot convey even a faint idea of the way in which the notions of international law have undergone, and which in the course of a few months have destroyed many a hope."

"It may, however, furnish some facts for the reflection of those whose judgment has remained unbiased as to who is responsible for the collapse of the law of nations and of the sense of morality in a war brought on by our enemies for the purpose of crushing nations engaged in the peaceful pursuit of the blessing of civilization, and as to who has the right to claim that he is fighting this holy-justified struggle for the sake of liberty and humanity."

Names Withheld by Request.

"The names of a number of witnesses have been withheld at their insistence; they have reason to fear that the publication of their names would tend, as long as the passions aroused by the war last, to subject them to reprisals and thus endanger either their interests or those of other persons in hostile countries."

"The identity of all the witnesses has, however, been carefully established by responsible government officials; the names which have for the time being been withheld will be available when their publication will not be liable to entail harm to them or other sufferers of the war."

"A typical example" of the treatment of Austrians in Belgium is described in a letter from an Austrian merchant in the perfume business, who had lived for fifteen years in Paris and was forced to leave within twenty-four hours.

Woman Struck with Rife.

"The poverty of Brussels towards Germans and Austrians is well known, according to his journey through Belgium," writes his description. From Brussels we proceeded to Antwerp, where we were arrested by the garde civique on the station platform. . . . My poor wife was hurried on with the butt ends of the guards' rifles. As she took no heed of this, she was struck across both legs with a rifle and was injured.

"We witnessed most pitiable scenes.

"A child, 9 years, was so frightened that it refused to follow the others and clung with both hands to the railing of a platform; a garde civique hit it with his rifle and cut its left hand off."

"An Austrian couple, who had owned a restaurant at Antwerp for the last sixteen years, was terribly ill treated by the mob. The poor woman had one of her eyes pierced with a fork, while her husband had two fingers cut off."

"Another Austrian woman was expelled from a maternity home with her baby, who was only 5 days old. She had neither food nor money, and her body, which was only covered with a dirty sheet, it was a heartrending scene, yet it did not prevent a garde civique from masking her in a shameless manner; it was such a 'comedy,' very amusing, indeed."

Treatment in France.

"With reference to the treatment of Austro-Hungarian nationals in France, the chief complaint was against the harshships imposed upon innocent women and children in the concentration camps. A deposition of Miss M. E. Schreiner, a graduate nurse, pictures conditions in a convent at Garaison, to which Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans were ordered after a march of twenty kilometers (one and one-half miles). Here they were informed that they were prisoners of war."

"There were altogether about 1,000 prisoners," Miss Schreiner declared, "half of whom were women and children. There was no furniture available, and straw was their sole bedding. Under the pretext of safety, the existing latrines were boarded up and holes in the ground were dug by the male prisoners in lieu of other arrangements. There were no provisions made for washing . . . insufficiency of food and the sanitary conditions brought about serious illnesses such as dysentery, and in consequence of the inadequate latrines, epidemics broke out. . . . Two women were confined and had to put up with the most atrocious treatment. . . . Four people died."

Other cases cited include the "ma-

licious punishment, rough medical attendance by a veterinary surgeon," and "the shameful maltreatment of internees by French soldiers" at Sables d'Olonne.

Other Charges Made.

"The young girls," according to one of the depositions, "were exposed to criminal assaults by the soldiers. In beginning there were forced together the young men and had to share their rooms or stables with them. Modesty forbids specification of all the acts of indecency in which we had to submit. Worst of all offenders was the Commissaire of Police Maternes, who unmercifully maltreated all those who opposed his immoral designs."

The royal Hungarian ministry of the interior obtained on Jan. 11, 1915, a report of "the murder of interned Hungarians at Argenton-sur-Creuse, Angers, East-St. Pierre, La Courtine, Garaison, and St. Pierre."

In Great Britain, insufficient food and accommodations, it is claimed, were accorded the interned nationals at Devonport and Newbury.

"Col. Haines" (presumably in charge of the detention camps), says a letter from Baron Glasko to Count Berchtold, "would have been quite willing to do something for the prisoners, but his humanitarian impulses were checked by Lord Kitchener."

Similar complaints are made of treatment of prisoners at Dorchester and the Douglas concentration camp on the Isle of Man.

Hundreds Die in Russia.

In Russia the intelligence department of the Austro-Hungarian general staff learned of "a barbarous treatment inflicted on the internees of Orenburg, where thousands of men depicted their ranks by the hundreds."

In Serbia, besides "rough treatment, plundering and insufficient food, compulsory naturalization was enforced, prisoners of war were robbed, badly fed, and forced to do work for military purposes."

Twenty-seven cases of violations by Russia of the laws of warfare and eighteen instances in which Serbia and Montenegro are accused of various atrocities are given in detailed affidavits selected from the "red book."

"An Austrian couple, who had owned a restaurant at Antwerp for the last sixteen years, was terribly ill treated by the mob. The poor woman had one of her eyes pierced with a fork, while her husband had two fingers cut off."

"Another Austrian woman was expelled from a maternity home with her baby, who was only 5 days old. She had neither food nor money, and her body, which was only covered with a dirty sheet, it was a heartrending scene, yet it did not prevent a garde civique from masking her in a shameless manner; it was such a 'comedy,' very amusing, indeed."

Treatment in France.

"With reference to the treatment of Austro-Hungarian nationals in France, the chief complaint was against the harshships imposed upon innocent women and children in the concentration camps. A deposition of Miss M. E. Schreiner, a graduate nurse, pictures conditions in a convent at Garaison, to which Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans were ordered after a march of twenty kilometers (one and one-half miles). Here they were informed that they were prisoners of war."

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ITALY CAREFUL TO BE READY ERE GOING INTO WAR

Lays In Supplies from America and France; May Astonish the World.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.
(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)

[Copyright: 1915: By The Chicago Tribune.]

TURIN, June 22.—Before I came to Italy, we used to sit around and hold post mortems over the sad remains of Italy when Germany had finished with it.

The king is in and out of the forts and

trenches with his men. He visits the wounded and cheers them. He wrote to the queen, telling it was impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the men and their impulsive forward movement. He said that it was impossible to keep them back, and although the best discipline held, still one couldn't help but sympathize with these men, who were almost mutinous in their wish to advance.

He also said that the relation between soldier and officer was almost pathetic. He was no paternal. The officers not only gave orders but also rebuked, but a worshipful love in addition.

Well, such is the army. It is a nervous, sinewy, well disciplined, eager bunch, which of its own accord has chosen war and will pursue it with the natural pride of a man who has selected a course of action and wishes to bring it to the expected satisfactory conclusion.

Example of England.

But it is perfectly possible for the intentions to be good and yet for failure to be the result if the inner life of the country is not organized and arranged. This has been the case in England.

England has had to pay the price of

Europe's sins, and the price of its own sins.

The administration has not decided whether the Austrian protest requires an answer and will not determine its course of action until it shall appear whether Germany and Turkey intend to send similar representations.

In view of Germany's promise to pay compensation for the damages to the Nebraskan state department officials see no reason for further action in this case.

They point out, however, that the German explanation discloses the divergence between the views of Washington and Berlin on the conduct of submarine warfare.

The Germans say the attack on the American steamer was a regrettable acci-

dent. They are the men upon whom the Italian army depends for victory. They are absolutely fearless. Their training has bred an utter disregard for death.

They can fire with accuracy, storm with impetus, approach with the quiet cunning of a cat or doggedly, suddenly hold a pass until there is but one man left to defend it. They are tireless, ardent, obedient, a type of the best soldier in the world.

King Tells of Enthusiasm.

A friend of mine in Rome is a great personal friend of both the King and Queen of Italy, and the other night he was invited to a party of one of the little princesses, who adores him. While they were playing the queen read him extracts of letters from the king at the front.

The king is in and out of the forts and trenches with his men. He visits the wounded and cheers them. He wrote to the queen, telling it was impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the men and their impulsive forward movement. He said that it was impossible to keep them back, and although the best discipline held, still one couldn't help but sympathize with these men, who were almost mutinous in their wish to advance.

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BERLIN BACKS AUSTRIAN NOTE?

(Continued from first page.)

to hinder the American war trade if the United States refuses to accede to the Austrian and German demands. Other officials see in the language nothing but a form of argument.

The suggestion that the United States threaten an embargo as a means of forcing Great Britain to lift the long range blockade was put forth originally by Germany, but Austria has gone a step further. Germany proposed that America shut off war supplies to the allies unless Great Britain should allow the shipment of food to Germany. Austria proposes the same action unless Great Britain should allow the shipment of food and war materials to neutral countries.

Austria to Get U. S. Supplies.

BERLIN, via London, July 16, 8 a.m.—The Austrian note to the United States has been unanimously greeted with enthusiasm by the Berlin press, which feels it is evidence of the loyalty of a true ally.

The opinion of the newspapers is generally that the war is a sideshow, away side issues such as the submarine war and the sinking of the Lusitania, and goes straight at the heart of the problem—the huge export of war supplies to the enemies of Austria and Germany.

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Thomas A. Edison

has added many new features and great improvements to the dictating machine which makes it possible to dictate as conveniently to the Edison telephone as to the typewriter.

The Edison Dictating Machine will be interested in the coming conference which this latest product of genius invents a device bringing the telephone into the service of the deaf.

Edwin C. Barnes & Bro.
The Edison Shop, 228 S. Wabash Av.

(Made by Edison—Installed by Barnes)

EDISON Dictating Machine

WISE CHICAGO WOMEN
read THE TRIBUNE
every morning not only for its news but for its advertisements—many of which are found only in The Tribune.

James Edward Quigley

Born Oct. 15, 1865.

Died July 10, 1915.

In Roman lettering above is the mausoleum, on its name in the Latin of the Latin of the James Edward Quigley, resting in the crypt of the cathedral.

James Edward Quigley, a Chicagoan, was buried in the crypt of the cathedral.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 407% of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily	326,807
Sunday	554,945

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE FASCINATING CHINESE.

It must be confessed that China has a persistent fascination for us. As the various aspects of its year of dilemma and terror present themselves they get relation to things conceivably possible in our own destiny or palpably present among our facts.

Oscar King Davis' account of what led up to the recommendation of the Chinese college of censors that the army be disbanded made it apparent that our own congress could have had no better record than the Chinese government in handling military affairs to the end that there should be a great expenditure of money with futility of result.

What a Chinese statesman Senator Warren would have made! What a prince of Manchus is the revered Clark! China has been spending \$150,000,000 a year on a scattered army of 600,000 men that would not be an effective 5,000 infuriated Chinese farmers armed with pitchforks. Who called the Japanese the Yankees of the east?

SECRETARY DANIELS' INVENTORS.

Awaiting full details and complete publicity from Secretary Daniels' press agent, laying bare the "inside" story of the newer way of building the navy, it is apparent that expert suggestion is still getting the cold shoulder in Washington. It is because trained opinion of naval experts is so matter-of-fact and uninteresting that our attention has been directed to the possibilities of inventive genius rather than wiser administration and less congressional incompetence? At any rate, scientific methods have been and still are decidedly distasteful. Inventive genius as a patent medicine that will cure all ills is now offered a people that want to go about their business with the assurance that the country is adequately defended.

A fair wage does not deny a fair earning to capital. It merely insists that capital adjust itself to the necessity of paying a fair wage. Rates and prices must carry the burden of fair dealing as well as fairness to money invested. This nation assuredly, if it is wise, will drop the theory that life here presents unbounded opportunities for comfort and happiness to all the citizens of the United States. It no longer does, if it ever did. It leaves a large part of its workers dependent upon fixed standards of pay, and if those standards do not permit of comfort and security there is no escape for the persons governed by them.

It is the state's concern that the citizen shall have a prospect of work and sufficiency while he is able-bodied and industrious, of protection when he is ill or injured and of an old age, if he attain it, in decent circumstances not dependent upon the ignominious conditions of a pauperhouse, but in possession and enjoyment of rights to which his life and position in society entitle him.

No doubt Hoyne and Thompson are playing politics. It is the kind of politics which will be played, possibly in different spirit, more frequently in this country as time goes and by men who are not concerned for their positions as elected officials but for the condition of their country. It is politics which will take the form of adequate wages, insurance against disability, compensation for injuries, old age pensions, etc., etc. It is politics related to the fact that the chief concern of the state is the well-being of its citizens.

We shall soon face competition from other countries which we cannot meet unless this precise kind of politics is played in this country.

the administration be determined, it is possible that congress might now be persuaded to do what President Taft was unable to accomplish. Some of our postoffices are inadequate, many more of our cities have been presented with buildings three times their measure. There might seem to be no end to the taxing resources of a country as rich as the United States, but there is a turning point somewhere. In announcing the definite adoption of the plan of spending that part of the appropriation justified, rather than the exact amount appropriated without reference to the needs and demands, the treasury department has already saved \$500,000 in 120 postoffice deals.

It is, of course, only a beginning, but it is a good beginning. If the treasury department has the power to treat a given postoffice appropriation as a maximum amount to be expended rather than an explicit order to spend so much money, the power may be extended to the other bottomless pork barrels. The difference in the past has been the difference between a business man's way, who has a showing to make at the end of every twelve months in the form of dividends, and the government's way, where no books are kept and the people are so lacking in general knowledge of details that they cannot be consulted.

WAGE EARNERS AND NATIONAL WELFARE.

No doubt there is a good deal of politics in the way which Thompson and Hoyne of the street railway arbitration board would grant the employees, but, in a sense probably not fully comprehended, it is wise politics, considering that word not as descriptive of the process of getting into or retaining office but as descriptive of the process of maintaining a sound social organization.

WHAT system do we use in arranging your mail before opening it? We place all the letters marked "Personal" and "Important" at the bottom of the stack.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let
the quips fall where they may.

JUST LAZING ROUND.
O N Lake-O-Mine's so softly swelling breast,
On all her lovely features gazing,
Obdient in all to Doc's behest,
I wholly give me up to laziness.
I con my bully, broad-beamed fishing boat,
The while the Kid does all the rowing,
At times content just aimlessly to float,
The sport of any breeze that's blowing.

I have a hefty cargo, understand—
Doc's sugar-coated ammunition;
There's nothing in it, though, that's contraband,
Nor even anti-Prohibition.
I've deck-load, too—my good old reel and rod,
And bait-box, landing net and stringer;
For 'haps a bass or two may be abroad,
And 'haps I'll hook an old humdinger.
Zip! Took it! Steady, son! Now hold her so!
Gee, what a leap! Hi, Doc, I'm better!
Again—and gone! No. Whoa, there, whoa!
Come on now! Mine, old summertime!
Just lazing round, since Doc so ordered it,
The red cells' ratio daily righting.
But, gee! a guy has got to fish a bit.
When old Five Fathom's bass are biting.

OPEN season on war maps.
PRES. POINCARÉ and other prominent Frenchmen appear to be able to express their deepest feelings about the war without pretending that the Deity is commander-in-chief of their armies.

WHAT system do we use in arranging your mail before opening it? We place all the letters marked "Personal" and "Important" at the bottom of the stack.

Doubtless We Have.

Sir: Doubtless you have noticed that every automobile that breaks into print immediately becomes "high-powered." You have? Very well.

J. W. T.

UNDER a picture in the Ford Times:

"Ikons of the Russian church pronouncing the benediction on a Ford ambulance."

This is easily the best Ford joke we have seen.

THE German argument in 35 words: What is the use of spending years in gathering the arms and the men to whip any two nations if neutrals are to be allowed to sell to these nations the means of defending themselves?

WE CAN listen for hours while a motor salesman talks of cans and toggles, and other fascinating items, and we are sure that our enjoyment would be much enhanced if we knew what a can or a toggle was, and what connection it has, if any, with the larboard differential.

THEN THIS SPEECH SHOULD HAVE BEEN PRINTED IN FRENCH.

Sir: The young lady in the Sat. Eve. Post who "lipped the final word" (country) was speaking French, according to the context. MARY C.

"WIND-UP Asked for Hail Clock Concern."

One of the pleasures of leaving town in the summer is the respite from winding up the tall timepiece every night.

THE EAST PORCH.

WHAT do you read these days? I asked, and one woman, who lives twenty minutes from the Loop, replied: "Nothing, except the newspaper. I watch a two-foot box of flowers grow and blossom into beauty—petunias, phlox, geraniums, pansies, and sweet alyssum. I look at the oaks and elms in a neighbor's yard, and dream of the big open spaces."

A pleasant way to dissipate the hours, but a bit difficult for most who dwell in city streets, even where the din of traffic echoes only faintly. Northward along the lake's shore it is easy, as I know, to sit with folded hands and look at flowers, and birds, and the infrequent smoke or sail that breaks the lake's blue field. The hours slip by unreckoned, and the book lies, with leaves uncut, on the porch table. Birds will stand a great deal of watching, and fortunately the intimacy they establish never becomes close enough to grow tedious; the boldst are the shyest; their instinct serves them better, in this respect, than that of humans.

Nailed to a post is a box in which we put scraps of bread and crackers; and fur and feather were not long in marking this and coming to it regularly. Among the first was the oriole, who on his second visit was accompanied by his family. The three young ones were established on a limb above the box, and presently were stuffed to the semblance of tennis balls. Comes hither, also, the jay and the thrasher, the woodpecker and the wren, and the songful catbird. A gray squirrel sprawls in the basket and eats his fill, while the birds gather and voice dissatisfaction.

Arthur Henderson is also a strict teetotaler and is one of the best and most admirable type of the intelligent English working-class.

In fact, if the decision to reorganize, revamp, and generally overhaul certain policies had been made quietly—even secretly—as the more discreet nations do such things, the newspapers would not have had headlines and a curious public would not have had the privilege of approving a suggestion which in itself has commendable possibilities. But the temptation was too much. For one glowing instant the bushel was lifted and the light allowed to play upon the blushing countenance of a secretary of the navy who is a real secretary. The names of Edison, Bell, Maxim, Hammond, and Orville Wright are names to conjure with. The American public, that has been rather restless and inquisitive of late, would surely settle back in a complacent mood once assured that such genius was taking care of that disconcerting defense problem. But the public must have its doubts about a medicine that is advertised to cure loose teeth and appendicitis at the same time. Don't let the hon. secretary abash the old-family doctor yet—the expert naval constructor.

WHAT WILL END THE WAR?

Tender hearted Americans who have twisted hope into prediction will get scant comfort from the results of the recent war loans, especially the spectacular English successes. Judging by the most pitiless tests of the economic situation, the peoples of the belligerent countries are not fearing financial exhaustion.

After eleven months of war the English have been able to place the largest loan in the history of government borrowing in a limited subscription period. By a masterful democratic appeal the patriotism of the empire, even the smallest capitals took part in the loan to the extent of selling gilt edge American railroad first mortgages to buy a 4½ per cent bond of a government that has gained no material success in an already long drawn out war for its continued existence. The official announcement placed the figures at \$2,925,000,000, with some returns yet to be accounted for. Altogether the English government has been able to borrow \$4,673,000,000 since last autumn without any apparent difficulty, and the German government has put \$3,500,000,000 out at 5 per cent. The previous high records in any single year were \$800,000,000 in Germany and \$1,335,000,000 in England.

To speak of financial exhaustion is to place a limit on an uncertain equation. With the Germans fighting for what they believe national existence the French for the future security of their democratic government, and England for the continued supremacy of the seas which in turn is held necessary, money and credit will follow the demands of patriotism. Physical annihilation, impossible and frightful as it seems, is a more likely arbiter between the Europeans.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Along with the announcement from Washington that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has definitely instructed his subordinates to fly all the fat out of the postoffice pork hereafter goes all the joy of living for our really sensitive congressmen. But if the order is the forerunner of a general policy of fitting a common sense lock and key on the national taxables, let us not be vexed.

If disappointing returns on the income tax, decreases in import revenues, falling off in the liquor returns, and the postoffice deficit have pounded in some new ideas of government economy, they have not been in vain by any means. The suggestion from Washington is more than encouraging. If

the administration be determined, it is possible that congress might now be persuaded to do what President Taft was unable to accomplish. Some of our postoffices are inadequate, many more of our cities have been presented with buildings three times their measure. There might seem to be no end to the taxing resources of a country as rich as the United States, but there is a turning point somewhere. In announcing the definite adoption of the plan of spending that part of the appropriation justified, rather than the exact amount appropriated without reference to the needs and demands, the treasury department has already saved \$500,000 in 120 postoffice deals.

It is, of course, only a beginning, but it is a good beginning. If the treasury department has the power to treat a given postoffice appropriation as a maximum amount to be expended rather than an explicit order to spend so much money, the power may be extended to the other bottomless pork barrels. The difference in the past has been the difference between a business man's way, who has a showing to make at the end of every twelve months in the form of dividends, and the government's way, where no books are kept and the people are so lacking in general knowledge of details that they cannot be consulted.

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SOME TEACHERS ARE "POOR PAY," TRUSTEES HEAR

Complaints Registered Against
Two Hundred Instructors in
Chicago Schools.

It is impossible to collect money on a
judgment against a teacher in the public
schools. And there are more than 200
teachers against whom complaints have
been made that they will not pay their
bill.

All teachers that the superintendent of
schools thinks are trying to "do their
teachers"—that was the language of the
meeting—are to be brought before the trial
committee of the board. Those who are
actual need and who have not enough
money to pay their debts will be helped
by the welfare committee of the board, of
which Jacob M. Loeb is chairman.

Says Standards Have Changed.
The committee held its first meeting
yesterday and the above action was taken.
Mrs. Ella Flagg Young said that in the
old days it was the pride of the teachers
that none of them were brought before
the board because of debts. Mrs. Flora
Forsyth said it was cowardly for the
firms to ask the board to collect the
debts.

"You're just giving them free use of
the law," she said. "Leave it to the
lawyers."

Others on the committee, however,
were in favor of investigating the charges
of refusal to pay debts.

"Moral Issue," Says Britton.

"There is a serious moral question in-
volved," said Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton.
"Any concern is absolutely at the
mercy of the teacher if she refuses to
pay. I do not believe a teacher who re-
fuses to pay her bills is a proper person
to have charge of children."

Mr. Loeb suggested that teachers' mutual
benefit societies should subsidize the
welfare fund. Mrs. Young said there is one in
existence, which is run independently of
the board, but that it has no provision for
accidents nor has it a loan fund; two fea-
tures which Mr. Loeb suggested. Mrs.
Britton will make a report on the proposal
at the next meeting.

No "Trial" for Mrs. Young.
The school management committee
voted to have evidence in connection with
the charges that antiquated machinery
was installed at the Harrison Technical
High school, and thus withdraw any stick-
ing that might be attached to a trial.

The motion was made by Harry A. Lipsky.
The hearing will be held next
Wednesday afternoon before the board
meeting.

Mrs. Young asked that the name of
John D. Shoop be withdrawn, as he had
no connection with the school up to
now. She left the "guilt" to be found
in the accused machine. It is found to be
such, upon either Mrs. Young, Robert M.
Smith, supervisor of technical work, or
Frank L. Morse, principal of the Harri-
son school. Mrs. Young stated that the
principal complaint seemed to be that
the machinery is run by overhead pulleys
labeled by individual motors.

Political Interference Charged.

It appears that John D. Robertson,
commissioner of health, has been using his
official position in an effort to get an
increase in salary for Miss Alice Silsby,
a teacher in the Senn high school. Miss
Silsby asks to be changed to a higher
salary group, contrary to a ruling of the
board, according to Mrs. Young. Mrs.
Young presented a report on the matter,
warning Robertson to stay out. The trustees
postponed consideration until fall.

The commissioner of health has written
to President Collins about the mat-
ter. Mrs. Young told the committee,
"and so I wrote the report giving you
the information."

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Declares Plan for John Doe
Inquiry, Proposed by Bourke Cock-
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Attorney Perkins, after a conference to-
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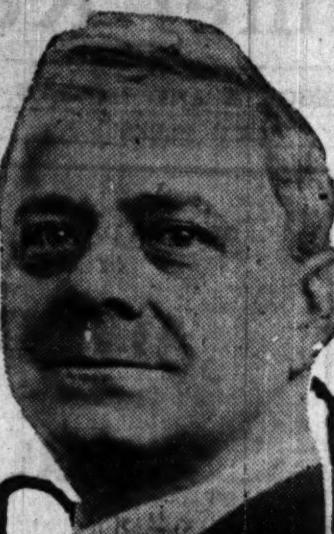
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ANDREW R. SHERIFF.

Members of New
Waterway Board.



IOWANS CLEARED OF 1868 MURDER FOR TREASURE

Bedford (Ia.) Justice Dis-
misses Case; Four Aged
Defendants Cheered.

(By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Bedford, Ia., July 15.—The lid of the
\$90,000 treasure box is not to be lifted
after all. Today, just as the hand of the
law was at the lock, Justice Sawyer de-
cided to dismiss the charge of murder
lodged against old Bates Huntzman forty
years after the supposed time of the
crime.

Although the abrupt ending of the hearing
meant the end of Bedford's unac-
customed season of thrill, the crowd in the
courtroom cheered when the patriarchal
defendants were cleared.

With the dismissal of the Huntzman case,
the state announced its intention of temporally dropping proceedings against Sam Scrivner, the wealthy retired farmer,
and the bewhiskered Dammen brothers,
also accused by Mrs. Maria Collins Porter
and Sam Anderson of participation in the
treasure chest murder.

State's Evidence Is Barred.
Its effort to introduce testimony con-
cerning the heared wealth discovered at
the death of "Old Doc" Goldilocks, sup-
posedly a poor man, was the stumbling
block over which the state's case tripped.

At the opening of court this morning
the defense moved to bar the defense
from introducing evidence concerning the
murder of the old man, which defen-
dants contended was committed by the
state's evidence.

Holds Crime Not Established.
"The state is unable to establish the
corpus delicti, without which no murder
charge can be made to hold water," said
Bruce Flick, attorney for the old defendants.
They cannot prove the identity of the
man they contend was murdered, nor can they prove he ever was living.

"We are told by an old woman that
she saw four men carrying a blanket with
a dead man in it and we are asked to try
four respected citizens for a murder that
in all likelihood is a myth."

Mr. Cosson spoke after Flick and virtu-
ally announced his retirement from the
court drama.

Friends Cheer Defendants.
Louis cheers greeted the announcement
of Justice Sawyer that he would dismiss
the Huntzman case. The officers in the
court room had considerable difficulty in
removing the cheering enthusiasts while the
defendants of the aged defendants, who
had gathered to witness the final scenes
of the court drama.

Finally Justice Sawyer succeeded in
getting the room quiet, and then said
that the cases against all four defendants
would stand dismissed.

Then the courtroom was cleared and
Bedford's famous murder trial was
ended.

OIL MAGNATE AT CLEVELAND

John D. Rockefeller Occupies Sum-
mer Home—Trip Delayed by
Year of Bomb Attack.

Cleveland, O., July 15.—John D. Rocke-
feller arrived here this morning from
Tarrytown, N. Y., for the summer at Forest
Hill, his Cleveland residence. His
trip, which was to have been made prior
to his seventy-sixth birthday July 8, was
delayed because of the attack by Frank
Heiter on J. P. Morgan and consequent
fear that Rockefeller might be the object
of a similar outrage by a crank.

Rockefeller was indefinite as to the
length of his stay here, but said it would
be "good, long one."

In order to safeguard the multi-million-
aire the force of guards at Forest Hill has
been heavily increased.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT.

Edgar Beach, Serving Term for Rob-
bing J. M. Studebaker of Chic-
ago, Arrested in London.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.—The local
police were notified today of the arrest in
London of Edgar J. Beach, who escaped
last winter while serving a five year's
sentence for stealing jewelry valued at
\$12,000 from J. M. Studebaker of Chicago
at Little Boar's Head in April, 1914.

SAMUEL ALSCHULER,
ED. J. KELLY
SAM. J. DREW

G OV. DUNNE, before leaving for the
Pacific coast fairs yesterday,
named three members of the Illinois
waterway commission. They
are Samuel Alschuler of Aurora,
Edward J. Kelly, engineer for the
sanitary board, Chicago, and Samuel J.
Drew of Joliet. Mr. Alschuler was named
chairman. The other two members will
not be named until after the governor's
return from the west. It is understood
that Mr. Alschuler will organize the com-
mission, so that work may begin on the
waterway immediately.

Gov. Dunne also appointed Edward J.
Brundage a member of the court of claim
in place of George W. Dow, whose term
has expired.

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1,000 Silk Shirts Sacrificed at \$3.35 & \$4.85

Beachey & Lawlor's
regular \$5 Pure Silk,
Silk and Linen, and
Mercerized Silk Shirts,
this sale, only \$3.35.

PERCALES, Imported Madras, Domestic Madras,
Penang and Cotton Crepes, Whites and Fabrics, Plaited Shirts, Negligees with Stiff Cuffs. A most unusual collection awaits the discriminating purchaser.

VALDES, Alaska, July 15.—Fire today
destroyed the business section of Valdez.
The loss was \$300,000. United States
troops from Fort Liscom aid in fighting
the flames. Dynamite was used to
check the fire. No rain had fallen for
weeks and the wood of the buildings was
dry as tinder.

WIDOW TO GET \$2,000,000.

The will of the late Julius W. Loewenthal,
that head of Loewenthal & Co., bonds, 208
South La Salle street, was admitted to
probate yesterday. Mr. Loewenthal, who
died on May 28 at his residence at 4534
Greenwood avenue, left the bulk of his estate
valued at \$2,000,000 and real estate worth
\$200,000 to his widow, Mrs. Carrie F.
Loewenthal. The will also bequeaths
\$100,000 to various charitable organizations
to be distributed at the discretion of
Mrs. Loewenthal.

JULIUS ROSENWALD,
HIGHLY COMMEND-
ABLE.

July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune]
"We Can Protect
Interests" is same, timely, and
memorable from every point of view.

ANDREW R. SHERIFF.

BEACHEY & LAWLOR
Clothers Hatters Furnishers
Dearborn and Monroe

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERE
ON FEDERAL JUDGESHIP.

Arrives in Chicago to Look Over
Candidates for the Grosscup Vac-
ancy.

Attorney General Gregory is on his way
from Washington to Chicago to look over
the field of candidates for appointment to
the Grosscup vacancy in the federal Court
of Appeals. According to a dispatch from
Washington recently, the administration
has decided to appoint an Illinois Democ-
rat to fill this vacancy and a Wisconsin
Democrat to succeed the late Judge Seaman.

The attorney general, who will arrive
today, expects to put in forty-eight hours
in Chicago investigating the qualifications
of the Illinois aspirants.

Senate Lewis and Gov. Dunn have-
denounced the plan to give the seat to
Gregory William A. Doyle. Other can-
didates are Judge Michael L. McKinley,
William B. McIlvaine, Donald L. Mc-
Gill, George Miller Rogers, William
Ritchie, Thomas E. Rooney, Henry Schu-
feld, David Sullivan, Spencer Ward,
Sigmund Zeller, and Hugh J. Kearns.

all of Chicago. George T. Page of Peoria,
and former Judge Owen P. Thompson,
now a member of the public utilities com-
mission.

JELKE BOY SEES MOTHER.
Two Meet in Attorney's Office After
He Returns from Long Visit to
Grandparents.

Ferdinand F. Jelke Jr., grandson of
John F. Jelke, butterine manufacturer,
met his mother, Mrs. Clara B. Jelke, in
the office of Adelor J. Pettit, her attorney,
yesterday, after spending six weeks on
his grandparents' farm near Dundee, Ill.

Under a recent order by Judge Foel
Jelke, boy, was in the custody of his
father, Ferdinand F. Jelke, for the last
six weeks. But will now live with his
mother, unless other court action is
taken, until next June.

Demanded: **Forfeits His Bond.**

Defendant is ordered to pay Calvin W. Den-
hart, former amateur champion billiardist,
who failed to appear yesterday in the Hyde
Park court charged with assault to
commit murder. His \$10,000 bond is
frozen. It was signed by Thomas M. McIlvane
of 1948 Avenue, who scheduled prop-
erty value of \$10,000.

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With only a day to live, the youth who
boasted of

CHINESE PEOPLE OUT MILLIONS THROUGH GRAFT

Censors Say Reform Should Begin in the President's Office.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.
[TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright, 1915: By The Chicago Tribune.]
PEKING, China, June 11.—In my letter of yesterday I gave the first section of the memorial of the censors to President Yuan Shih-kai regarding the reforms believed by them to be essential to the salvation of the nation.

The second section has a caption familiar to American politics. It is "Stop Unnecessary Expenditures." This how the Chinese censors discuss that important problem:

"The financial condition is most deplorable at present. As there is no place where two persons can contract any loan, measures have been taken to export money from the public."

"The increase in the salt revenue for last year was caused by the increase of price on each cavity of salt, but still the total revenue was far short of the fixed amount in the late regime."

"The subscription to the domestic loan was due to the compulsion and influence of officials, and not to the free will of the people."

"Those who handled this loan have practically deceived their superiors and boasted of their merits for doing so. We have no doubt the president will gradually understand their deception."

Another Loan Being Forced.

"Now, another loan is being forced upon the people and the salt merchants have to make contributions."

"It is estimated that the annual interest paid for the proceeds of the premium bonds is 30 per cent, while the government has realized only \$7,000,000."

"There is still a deficit of \$80,000,000 in the budget, and we do not know what measures have been taken by the ministry to meet it."

"The biggest item of payment is the military expenditure, and next to that is the administrative expenditure. The expenses of the army of chiang-chun (chief military commander) in Chiang, Hupeh, and Kiang-tung are very large but the expenses of the governor of Kwangtung are \$300,000 a year."

"Some time ago strong mandates were issued, commanding the officials of both the capital and the provinces to exercise a policy of retrenchment, but these changes and governors apparently take no heed to the orders of the central government."

Many Superfluous Officials.

"Among the ministries in Peking those of the interior and communications have been specially flooded with superfluous officials. All the ministers have made excuses for not reducing their staffs, seeking only their own interests without the welfare of the people for love of their offices."

"There are many superfluous organs and bureaus. From the president's office down to the smallest organ there are numberless persons drawing pay without giving any service except recording their names."

"We have exonerated from the people with all our might, but have squandered the exactions on the worthless."

"Therefore we hereby request that a special mandate be issued to abolish all unnecessary organs, offices, and posts, and to cancel the salaries of all who give no service to the government. We also request that the step should begin from the president's office, so that others may copy the example."

"When the expenditures are properly regulated all other reforms will proceed. If no reform is introduced no one can predict the consequences in the future."

Grand Juries Would Act.

Suppose a board of official investigators were to make anything like such a report regarding corruption in administrative affairs in the United States. How soon would the grand juries be at work and the criminal courts be busy?"

But in Peking this scandalous state of affairs—for there is no lack of that sort of waste—will not be received with merely a shrug of the shoulders; an apologetic admission of the shameful facts, and a feeble expression of hope that some time there will be reform, coupled with the explanation that such a reform must take a great deal of time; it cannot be accomplished quickly; it requires at least a generation, and perhaps longer.

That sort of thing is calculated to make an honest man feel that the more quickly some outsiders—even the Japanese—have the administration of affairs in this country the better it will be for all hands native and foreign.

There may be squabbles in Japan; there certainly are in many lines; but at least the taxpayers there get a show for their money, and the government had courage enough to put some high officials in jail in the recent naval scandal.

But the war in Europe having closed the loan market for the Chinese, they unblushingly admit that they are resorting to means to "extort" money from the people. And then the censors complain that the officials are so corrupt and sodden that even the means of extorting

are perverted to the personal gain of the officials.

What a confession it is that the much heralded subscription to the domestic loans was forced from an unwilling people and the loan totaled only about \$10,000,000 of United States money.

Savings Bonds Sale.

Recently there was a great sale of savings bank premium bonds, aggregating \$10,000,000. The affair was advertised over the country as a scheme to save the people in a method of saving money. It was fully described in a previous letter.

Now it appears from the disclosures in this memorial of the censors that the officials who handled the sale of tickets for that well disguised lottery "squeezed" about 30 per cent of the proceeds and that the government secured only seven of the ten millions paid by ticket purchasers.

But that enterprise was carried out right in the very height of the excitement over the Japanese demands, when the promoters of the national salvation fund were shouting that all the money was to be used to persuade the people to contribute money as the only means of saving the national existence of China. This disclosure naturally prompts a question as to what there is worth saving in a government and a steeped in corruption and so lost to honor and honesty.

It is conceivable that a strong man in the presidency, who was willing himself to set the example and enforce it, might be able after a time, to bring about a considerable measure of reform.

Almost Like Mexico.

This is similarly a republic, and the government is supposed to be one of law, here, in fact, than there was. Mexican Porfirio Diaz or is there now under Zapata, Carranza, Villa and company.

Yet this situation has its possibilities when a condition like that exposed by the censors is to be handled. There is no argument so convincing to a crooked official, whether he be Mexican or Chinese, as a firing squad and a stone wall.

The use of this gentle corrective is far from unknown in this newest of the republics. In fact, we hear of its employment with startling frequency.

But it has been employed hitherto, so far as reports go, rather against those who have been contemplating or endeavoring to effect a change, than in favor of it, starting against the power of Yuan Shih-kai.

It seems not to have been adopted in the mere matter of those officials whose corruption is thus sapping the very existence of the nation, as the censors so sharply point out.

Rebuses Post of Auditor.

Perhaps that is natural, too. As the censors so delicately suggest, the needed reform must begin "from the president's office down." I was told the other day that one of the ablest financiers in China had refused the office of auditor general on the plain ground that it was impossible for an honest man to audit the accounts of the men now in control of this government.

The censors have put it publicly up to Yuan Shih-kai, in an easy problem. He seems to have made himself secure in his position against the machinations of mere revolutionists and plotters of the type of the visionary Sun Yat-sen, whose great dream it was to raise an army of ten million men to fight Russia and to meet the expenses with fast money.

But how much would a course of enforced reform in official conduct add to the number and the power of the rebel schemers? There is a question that may very well be given pause to Yuan Shih-kai, even if there were no consideration of his own sake, which the censors indicate as the place for beginning.

WIDOW OF MAYOR BUSSE NAMED IN \$450,000 SUIT.

Is Echo of Lorimer Bank Failure—For Purpose of Obtaining Funds Deposited by Trustee.

An echo of the Lorimer bank failure was heard in the Circuit court yesterday when suit to recover \$20,000 alleged debt and \$300,000 damages was entered against Mrs. Josephine L. Busse, administratrix of the estate of the late Fred A. Busse, the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance company, and the National Surety company. Mrs. Busse, however, is merely a technical defendant, according to Attorney Cecil Barnes, who filed the claim of her late husband to the trusteeship of the bankrupt firm of Kellogg-Mackay company.

Kellogg's firm, which is the bankrupt's money with the La Salle Street trust and Savings bank. The fund is still tied up and the new trustee, appointed when the former may died, cannot liquidate the bankrupt's affairs. The suit is an attempt to recover from the former mayor's bond, furnished by the second and third named defendants. Notwithstanding the amount of the deposit is involved, but the law requires suit for the full amount of the bond, according to attorneys.

SHRINERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Council Chooses Members of Imperial Divan—Frederick B. Smith Retires.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—The imperial council of the Mystic Shrine today chose the members of the imperial divan, the election being a mere formality. Imperial potentate Frederick B. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., retired and the officers under him were promoted each one step. J. Putman Stevens, Portland, Me., became imperial potentate. Buffalo was selected for the Mystic Shrine convention for 1916.

INDIAN LAKE FARM

Adult boarders. Bathing, boating and fishing. Interurban station at Indian Lake, Mich. Mrs. H. E. Hinsman, East Claire, Mich.

THE DEWEY MICHIGAN OPEN NOW

Write for booklet. MRS. H. E. SNYDER, Prop.

IVOR DALE FARM

Quiet resort. Good place to spend vacation. Fresh air, swimming, boating, tennis, golf, home cooking. Rates \$7.50. D. A. Moore, Prop.

CAYUGA LOGE, SAUGATUCK, MICH.

Spacious vacation. THE ANGELUS SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN. At Lake Michigan. Home cooking. Rates \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week. MRS. FRANCES A. CHASE, P. O. Box 48.

ALLANEE LODGE AND BUNGALOW

On the wooded banks of Kalamazoo River. \$2 to \$10 per week. Mrs. H. C. Riel, Saugatuck, Mich.

McEwan Resort, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

Bathing, fishing, boating. Plenty of shade. Situated on St. Joe River. Mrs. F. H. McEwan, Prop.

WAY'S RESORT HOTEL

Good fishing; large woods; 14 miles from Lake Mich. Fine home cooking. Rates \$8 to \$12 per week. W. L. Way, Ludington, Mich. 23 P. D. No. 1.

PAW PAW LAKE Michigan

Spacious vacation at Paw Paw Lake. Michigan's most popular resort. Address Mr. W. L. Way, Paw Paw, Mich. Waterfowl, game shooting, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, home cooking. Intercity stops at Paw Paw. C. H. Miller, Onekama, Mich.

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LOVE OF 'HERZEL,' SCHATZL' CAUSE OF DIVORCE SUIT

More Pet Names Take
Places by Side of "Dar-
ing Baby," Etc.

"Hertz" and "schatz," two German
terms of endearment meaning, respect-
ively, "little heart" and "little sweet-
heart," took their place by the side of
"darling," "darling baby," and a score
of other pet names in the catalogue of
names for divorce cases yesterday when
the suit of Mrs. Anna K. Lapp for di-
vorce from Herman D. Lapp was begun
in the Superior court.

"Hertz" and "schatz" in this
case is a woman of world-wide travel,
according to the testimony, being known
as Countess Scherbatow, in
Turk as Elsie Dahn, and in Berlin
as Elsie Dahn. To Mr. Lapp, however,
she was just plain "herzel" and "schatz"
when he was a young man.

MILLINER IS WITNESS.
A principal witness for Mrs. Lapp
was Frieda Frank, a milliner with
establishment at 549 West One Hun-
dred and Twenty-first street, New York
City, and in her testimony she said she
had been called "herzel" as "Cia."

The came to my shop to learn the
secret of the trade," Miss Frank said. Mr.
Lapp allowed her \$50 a week for herself
for a week for me for teaching her
that I saw him give her \$500, and
a letter he sent her \$100."

"What kind of a letter was it?" she
asked.

"It was a loving letter," was the reply.

"I must remember just what was in it."

"'Herzel' and 'schatz' appeared
in it," she referred to him as "herzel."

Bought Her First Dress.

She purchased her first dress, and
indeed in fact, gave her anything she
wanted. For a time she lived at the Foxon
Lawn and then later moved to 254
One Hundred and Twenty-first
street. She had two rooms and a bath at
that in the house she had a par-
celled off a bath. Mr. Lapp had a key and
he let himself in.

Was it with her, if Mr. Lapp
had generally left at once because
their actions I saw them wanted to be
seen. He always kissed her when he
left.

Everything did not go en-
tirely smooth with "herzel" and Mr.
Lapp, however.

He came to me one day in tears and
told me that she wanted me to go to Mr.
Lapp that she wanted his love back.
I saw him he told me that in Eu-
rope he spent as much as a thousand
marks and she had everything she
wanted.

Doubted Her Love.

"I wished her to be true to him but
I didn't think she was. I have seen
her kissing and hugging and they al-
ways looked like lovers."

Witness testified the conversations
between Lapp and "herzel" were carried on
mainly in German, although as the latter
was very poor English, having passed a
large share of her time on the continent.

SHOP SEEKS INJUNCTION.
A male Dignitary of Chicago Tries
to Prevent Opening of Grocery
Adjacent to Church.

Editor for an injunction restraining
Nathan Neufeld from allowing
any lottery to be conducted in a building
at 2202 Augusta street, of which he is the
owner, who is a member of the Congregational
Church of Chicago, Walenty Kornowicz,
Mrs. Sofie Kornowicz, Adam Wryk.

Mr. Wryk states the bishop is the owner
of the property directly opposite the build-
ing at 2202 Augusta street, this property
being occupied by St. Helena's Roman
Catholic church and school, while the
complainants own property adjoin-

it.

It is asserted the property was deeded
to Attorney Neufeld on condition that
no store or factory should be allowed on
it.

WE FOUR SLOT MACHINES.
Deputy Schuetzler, in Gam-
bling Campaign, Goes After
Lowest Forms.

Dr. C. E. Crawford, representing the
state board of health, yesterday hastened
to the Oak Park hospital where
Mrs. Mary Burke of Fifth avenue and
Twelfth street is being detained as a
typhoid carrier.

He investigated the cook's record and
saw the hospital authorities make
regular tests for such cases, which
showed "positive." Dr. Crawford will
remain here a few days to make daily
tests, and if the tests still prove "positive,"
the woman will be isolated for de-
tention and treatment.

"I found the record," said Dr. Craw-
ford, "of the woman to be just as THE
Tribune reported it. The indications are
that the epidemic in Oak Park originated
at the school banquet. But in strict justice
it will take a few days to be sure
that the cook is responsible. The state
intends to cooperate with the local au-
thorities in every way."

Guide to Success; Can You Follow It?

A FEW guideweeks to success were
set up before employees of the
Chicago public library yesterday
in the form of quotations contained in
a rule book issued by Librarian Henry
E. T. Thompson. Here are some of them:

"Do what you are paid to do; and
then some; it's better some than none."

Folks that never do any more than
they get paid for never get paid for
any more than they do.

Some men are ground down by the
grindstone of life while others get
polished up. It depends on their kind
of stuff.

Let's be of good cheer, remembering
that the misfortunes hardest to bear
were those that never came.

You will never push yourself
ward in this world by putting yourself
on the back."

The man who thinks he can learn
thinks a great truth.

It may be more interesting to mind
other people's business, but it's more
profitable to mind your own.

DUNNE AND STAFF OFF FOR THE FAIR

Governor, with Family and
State Officials, to Be
Gone Three Weeks.

MAYOR DEPARTS TODAY

Gov. Edward F. Dunne, members of his
family, his staff, and several staff officials
are off for the Frisco fair. They left
Chicago for St. Paul last night in two
special cars attached to the 6:30 train of the
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

The party will arrive in San Francisco
July 23, going by way of Vancouver,
Seattle and Portland. They will return
to Chicago on Aug. 5. On July 24 the gov-
ernor will meet Mayor Thompson in San
Francisco and with the First regiment.

I. N. G. will be the guests of the exposition
officials. Chicago sky will be cele-
brated on July 27. The state party will
return by way of the central route.

In the Governor's Party.

Gov. Dunne's party includes Mrs.
Dunne, the Misses Eileen, Mona, Jean-
ette, and Geraldine, Dunne, and Maurice
Dunne; James J. Brady, state auditor;
Frank G. Blatz, superintendent of pub-
lic instruction; and Mrs. Blair; Attorney
General P. J. Lucey, Mrs. Lucey, and
Miss Gertrude Lucey; Adolph Karpen; Mr. and Mrs. William
A. Tilden; William L. Sullivan; Adjt.
Gen. Frank S. Dickason and Mrs. Dickason;
and Col. S. O. Tripp, Edwin Bomberg,
James K. Finn, Jacob Frank, and M. R.
Kelly and Mrs. Kelly.

Mayor Goes Today.

Mayor Thompson will leave by way of
the northern road at 6:30 this morning. Shortly
afterward two open trains will carry
the First regiment on its way. The first
stop will be at Kansas City.

Man Who Hit Heater Fined.

W. T. Hopkins, president of the Calumet
Electrical Construction company, who ran into
a northbound freight train at 12:30 a.m.,

There will be thousands of tendershoulders
and arms in Chicago today. They

are those who swarmed to the beaches
yesterday and basked in a sun that sent
the mercury up to the 85 degree mark,
the hottest so far this summer. Nor
were the beaches the only spots along
the lake shore visited. Scores of persons
could be seen all along the Illinois Central
tracks from Twelfth street south to
Chicago beach.

Two boys were drowned and several per-
sons were prostrated by the heat.

Frank Levin, 13 years old, was seized
with cramps and drowned while swim-
ming with some playmates in a clay hole
in a prairie owned by the Illinois Brick
company at West Sixteenth street and
Kildare avenue. His companion told
the police he did not return to the sur-
face after he sank.

**CROWD BEACHES
ON HOTTEST DAY**

People Throng to Lake Front
as Mercury Goes Up to
88; Two Brown.

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and arms in Chicago today. They

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the lake shore visited. Scores of persons

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tracks from Twelfth street south to
Chicago beach.

Clothes Left in Locker.

A coat, a pair of trousers, a white vest,

a soft gray hat, a pair of tan shoes and a

white shirt were found in a locker at the

Twenty-fifth street bathing beach late

night about an hour after the beach had

been closed. A search was begun for the

owner. The clothes are believed to have

belonged to a bather who was seized with

cramps and drowned.

James Kapoun, 18 years old, of 1817

West Eighteenth street, was drowned

while swimming in Cedar lake, just across

the Indiana line.

Two Overcome by Heat.

Harry Purdy, a cook employed in a

restaurant at 181 West Monroe street

was overcome by the heat and taken to

the Froehle Memorial hospital, where he

was revived.

Miss Esther Goddard of Evanston

fainted while watching the funeral pro-
cession of Archbishop Quigley in front

of the public library. She was revived

and taken home.

DO YOUR SAVINGS EARN 6%?

This State Bank, founded 1855, offers you 6% on Your
Savings Under Our PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN.

Invest while you save and earn the full rate of
interest for every day. We offer Safe Chicago

First, Mortgage Investments in amounts of
\$100-\$500-\$1,000

You can pay part now and balance at your
convenience any time during the year. Our
plan makes saving easy and profitable for you.

Fill Out This Form and Send for Books Today.

**GREENBAUM SONS
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**

Oldest Banking House in Chicago.

S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison Sts.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me free of charge your booklet explaining
how I can earn 6 per cent on savings.

Name _____

Address _____

STRIKE PERILS BRITISH NAVY

Walkout of 150,000 Men in
Wales Also Would Curb
War Munitions Output.

(Continued from first page.)

depend upon daily or weekly deliveries.
So, if the strike should be a prolonged
one, it is likely that there will be a speedy
stoppage in the production of munitions.

Strike Threatens Krupp?

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 15.—A re-
port has reached Basel that a strike
is threatened at the Krupp works at Es-
sen, Germany, the movement being
headed by the Union of Metallurgical
Workers and the Association of Mechani-
cians. They demand higher wages because
of the cost of living and shorter hours
because of the great strain under which
they work, the report says.

The Frankfort Gazette, according to the
news reaching Basel, has warned the ad-
ministration of the Krupp plant of the
seriousness of the situation and has ad-
vised that the men's demands be granted.

Meanwhile, the reports state, several
regiments have been moved to the vicinity
of the works in the event of a strike
resulting.

**SAYS BILLY SUNDAY DROVE
HER SON, NOW DEAD, INSANE.**

Mother Seeks to Prosecute Evan-
gelist, Following First Visit of
Youth to a Church.

Camden, N. J., July 15.—(Special)—Wil-
liam A. Kurtzman of Camden, N. J., who
is said to have been driven insane as a
result of a visit to Billy Sunday's taber-
nacle in Philadelphia last February. This
statement was made this morning by Mrs.
Jessie Kurtzman, mother of the dead
youth, at police headquarters, where she
sought to prosecute Sunday.

"I positively believe William was
stricken insane through the influence of
Sunday," Mrs. Kurtzman said. "The boy
was never inside a church before Sunday
came to Philadelphia. After hearing him
sing that day he came home greatly
distressed."

After the visit, according to the mother,
the youth became a religious fanatic. He
was found last Friday by the police wan-
dering about the streets, mumbling pray-
ers and praising Sunday. He was taken to
police headquarters, where a large
diary was found in his possession, bearing
well known sayings of Sunday scribbled
on nearly every page. State almonists
declared him violently insane.

**OAK PARK "TYPHOID MARY'S"
TESTS PROVE "POSITIVE."**

State Health Official Will Keep
Watch on Cook and She May Be
Isolated for Treatment.

Dr. C. E. Crawford, representing the
state board of health, yesterday hastened
to the Oak Park hospital where
Mrs. Mary Burke of Fifth avenue and
Twelfth street is being detained as a
typhoid carrier.

He investigated the cook's record and
saw the hospital authorities make
regular tests for such cases, which
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remain here a few days to make daily
tests, and if the tests still prove "positive,"
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Tribune reported it. The indications are
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Twelfth street is being detained as a
typhoid carrier.

He investigated

ARCHER TAKES FIRST PRIZE IN GOLF TOURNEY

Club Champion Gets Low Gross at Westmoreland with 241 Score.

BY J. G. DAVIS.
J. D. W. Archer, club champion, and J. N. McDonald of the Calumet Country club shared low scoring honors in the invitation tournament of the Westmoreland Country club which was held yesterday. Archer won the low gross prize in a tie, a total of 241 for the fifty-four holes, his rounds being 72, 85, and 79.

McDonald, who was under the limit of 80 years, set a new amateur record for the course of 74 on his morning round, his card and the par of the course being as follows:

McDonald—Out 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 2 25
Far 4 5 4 3 5 4 4 3 2 25
McDonald—In 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 2 25
Total 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 7 5 25

The course was flat from the rain of the previous day and scores generally ran on the high side. Archer was the only veteran to get under the eighty mark, his card for the final round being:

Archer—Out 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 2 25
Far 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 2 25
Archer—In 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 2 25
Total 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 7 5 25

These low net prize winners in the four classes were:

Class A—J. D. W. Archer, 241—15—226; J. H. Fall, Glen View, 257—27—230; C. H. Wheeler, 197—20—218; C. E. Phillips, 255—25—230; Class B—George E. Haskins, Edgewater, 200—23—213; J. D. Neiman, 204—25—211; J. F. Stone, North Shore, 210—25—212.

Winner of the second event best 15 holes out of 54 were: Class A—J. D. W. Archer, 72; class B—J. H. Sloan, 73; class C—H. G. Phillips, 73; class D—P. C. Crittenden, Westmoreland, 85. C. H. Wheeler, Jr. won the prize for choice score at holes four, eight, and fourteen, with a total of 28. Leading scores in the classes were as follows:

CLASS A CUP.
J. D. W. Archer, 70—8—70—215—681; J. H. Fall, 88—8—74; C. H. Wheeler, 73—8—74—68—60—254; Dr. E. R. Raymond, Westmoreland, 88—80—85—85—253; G. W. Springer, 80—84—85—85—254; Mr. Weller, Westmoreland, 88—80—85—85—253; C. L. Watkins, Awapamis, 88—84—85—85—254; J. T. Ling, Westmoreland, 88—84—85—85—254; J. N. McDonald, 88—84—85—85—254; R. E. Moody, Westmoreland, 88—84—85—85—241; C. Shaffer, Westmoreland, 88—84—85—85—241; C. Mounting, Westmoreland, 88—84—85—85—241; J. Burns, Westmoreland, 88—84—85—85—241; O. W. Miller, Glenview, 88—84—85—85—241; R. S. Da Goller, Westmoreland, 88—84—85—85—241; G. H. Rockwell, Chicago, 88—84—85—85—241; D. F. Egan, Evanston, 88—84—85—85—241; F. Sherman, North Shore, 88—84—85—85—241.

CLASS B.

G. H. Phillips, 181; J. D. Neiman, 182; R. R. Fauntleroy, 181; C. E. Sherry, 182; J. K. Bass, 180; F. C. Thompson, 180; P. N. Cutler, 179; G. H. Schreyer, 179; J. H. Sloan, 178; J. E. Massa, 178; G. C. Cummock, 178; G. D. White, 177; 176.

CLASS C.

G. H. Phillips, 181; J. D. Neiman, 182; R. R. Fauntleroy, 181; C. E. Sherry, 182; J. K. Bass, 180; F. C. Thompson, 180; P. N. Cutler, 179; G. H. Schreyer, 179; J. H. Sloan, 178; J. E. Massa, 178; G. C. Cummock, 178; G. D. White, 177; 176.

Ridge Club Beats Laporte.

The Ridge Country club defeated the Laporte club, 26 to 21, in the second of their series of three matches played yesterday at Ridge. Laporte won on July 1 at Laporte, 15 to 8. Ridge will go to Laporte Aug. 5 for the next game, which will decide possession of the club cup. Yesterday's scores:

RIDGE. LaPorte.
C. G. Olmsted, 1; L. A. Sanford, 2
M. Le Bequet, 3; C. Taylor, 3
R. J. Breton, 3; E. T. Lay, 3
M. M. Levings, 3; J. B. Stewart, 3
E. G. C. Crittenden, 3; G. W. Springer, 3
G. W. Critchell, 2; Dr. Fisher, 3
F. Bauman, 3; J. Kramer, 3
E. G. C. Crittenden, 2; Dr. Fisher, 3
C. R. Nash, 2; W. E. Taylor, 3
G. M. Murray, 1; F. D. Thomas, 1
K. O. Barnum, 1; F. E. Fisher, 1
Total, 28 Total, 5

GATHER AT CLEVELAND FOR WESTERN GOLF TOURNEY.

Cleveland, O., July 15.—J. F. Hayes of the Clemonet Country club of Oakland, Calif., on his first round of the Mayfield golf course today turned in a card of 73. Par is 72.

Thirty-four of the 170 golfers expected here for the western amateur championship next week arrived and had their preliminary workouts. John D. Cady of the Arsenal Golf club of Rock Island, Ill., played nine holes in 40. His score would have been lower, but he required seven strokes to hole out on the ninth.

Secretary George H. Murphy of the Western golf association will arrive tomorrow to arrange for the Olympic cup tournament on Saturday. It is expected a dozen teams will be entered.

Among the day's arrivals were H. K. H. Davis of the Presidio Golf club of San Francisco; F. Hayne of the Burlingame Country club, Burlingame, Cal., and E. L. Armstrong of the Annandale Country club of Pasadena.

EVANS OUT OF TITLE MEET.

Chicago's hopes of winning the western amateur golf championship for the seventeenth successive time were materially lessened yesterday by the withdrawal of Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater, who won the title last year in Grand Rapids. He held it also in 1909 and 1912.

Chick's withdrawal came as a great surprise to all, and he will be missed in the western classic. His absence from the Cleveland tournament will make the battle for the title more open, although the field is as strong this year that he would have a harder task than in previous years in which he won.

Vice President Bruce Smith, Secretary George H. Henneberry, Treasurer C. F. Paddington, and Crafts W. Higgins left for Cleveland last night and today will inspect the course in company with President George R. Balch.

In the Wake of the News

By RING W. LARDNER

WEDNESDAY.

R. G. CARR called up at 10:30 to say that Mr. H. Carr would be unable to participate owing to a severe attack of appendicitis. The victim was Mr. Steven-passenger Carr, belonging to Mr. Hopkins. After a brief discussion, we decided to invite Mr. Hopkins to go along with us in his car.

We had a hired driver who sat in the front seat, to be nearer the steering wheel. Mr. Carr sat in one of the six chairs, while Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Woodruff and I palied together in the back seat and talked over our appendicitis. Mr.

The sun was bright and Mr. Hopkins was jubilant, for he had called up the weather bureau during the cloudy morning and been told that the sun would shine.

"Where would we have been if I hadn't called up the weather bureau?" he inquired, rhetorically.

I suggest that next time he find out whether the sun is to be permanent or piecework.

"Shall we lunch before we play?" asked Mr. Carr, giving us a cigar.

"Yes," said Mr. Hopkins, taking the words out of Mr. Weller's mouth.

So we landed on funny little round and turkeys and potatoes and wax beans and rolls and salad and shortcake pie à la mode, i.e., with ice cream on the top.

"Now we'll fix you out with clubs, clothes and balls," said Mr. Carr, with a cigar.

Mr. Woodruff had brought his clubs and I thought I had brought my clothes, but it seemed not.

It took Mr. Woodruff there to think up to us good a one.

"We were swimming the other day," he said, "and we played catch in the water. I hadn't thrown a ball for years and my right arm's so stiff that I can hardly raise it."

"I wouldn't stoop to an advance alibi," said Mr. Hopkins.

"I don't need any," thought Mr. Carr, for hadn't he won the handsome prize for players in Class D, the same class as the Nebraska State league?

I had a lot about the exclusives of Evanston, but never dreamed they would go so far as to close all the streets. Mr. Byron found an opening up an alley and soon we were escaping north on a thoroughfare known as Railroad avenue, owing possibly, to its proximity to railway.

Mr. Byron got us by several slow down dangerous curves and began to look as if we would reach our destination without mishap, when Mr. Hopkins told a Ford story and the left front tire exploded.

(To be continued.)

MISS LOUISE FERGUS VS. MISS CHATFIELD IN WOMEN'S EVENT

BY KEENE GARDNER.

HYDE PARK LEADERS GRAB ANOTHER GAME IN WOMEN'S EVENT

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IN WOMEN'S EVENT

BY KEENE GARDNER.

HYDE PARK LEADERS GRAB ANOTHER GAME IN S. S. B. M. LEAGUE

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WOMAN'S PLIGHT SHOULD SWELL HOSPITAL FUND

III and with Four Small Children, She Needs Medical Attention at Once.

Three weeks ago a woman was released from the Cook county hospital. She wasn't entirely recovered, but under ordinary conditions would have regained her health. There were others in a more serious condition who needed her care, for there is an abundance of illness among the poor of Chicago at present.

This woman had no place to go, so she called home to her four small children. There are two outside windows in one of her two rooms, and a little daylight filters in through the close, black walls of two buildings. A little air gets in, too, but only a little.

Lived in Foul Rooms.

Although convalescing from a serious illness, she had to live in those close, hot, dark, and foul smelling rooms. She had to care for four children, not one of whom is really old enough to help. Instead of recuperating, she grew weaker. A visiting nurse saw that it meant the Cook county hospital again if there was not some change and some rest.

Only those women who have no money are eligible for admittance to the Tribune hospital at Algonquin. This woman is not one of them. If she could get into the hospital it is contributed she may go early next week to the institution for convalescent women on the Fox river. Her children will accompany her. The Northwestern railroad furnishes free transportation. The patient will be given medical attention if it is necessary; she will be attended by a nurse, and will get plenty of good, wholesome food.

Will Have No Worry.

She will have not a worry. Her rent will fall due while she is away, but the United Charities will see to that. Her children will be with her and nurses and attendants will care for them. Every faculty of nature will be working to bring her back to health.

But it has been several days since there has been any contributions to the hospital fund. Those who know this woman hope she will give to Algonquin.

Those who contributed to the ice fund yesterday were:

J. H. E.	\$2.00
Mary of Mata C. Brooks	2.00
R. M. D. Jr.	2.00
John J. Lessing, Jr., Dickie, and	
Priscilla	6.00
Anonymous	1.00
Dorothy Cohen	1.00
Mrs. T. C. Koller	10.00
Julian, Herbert, and Maxine Hobel	3.00
Day's total:	\$2.00
Previously acknowledged	63.95
Total to date:	\$105.95

Girls Help Ice Fund.

Five small girls decided to put their vacation to some good use and held a bazaar yesterday for the ice fund. They made \$10.37, at 4545 Greenwood avenue. Miss Nannette Frensdorf was in charge. She was assisted by Margaret Falter, Olga Serlis, Marion Berwin, and Blanche Frensdorf.

Work to Get Ice
for Needy Babies.



HOPE OF HARBOR AID HIGH AFTER COMMITTEE TRIP

Congressmen View Big Chicago Lake Projects with Enthusiasm.

Pleasure almost overshadowed business in yesterday's program for the entertainment of the congressional committee on rivers and harbors. But when the congressmen left for the west there was a substantial expectation in the breasts of their hosts that Chicago will fare well in the next harbor legislation bill.

During the morning the boulevards were turned over to the visitors for a record breaking automobile trip which covered sixty miles in a little more than two hours' time. The afternoon was occupied with a shorewise excursion, on which the committee members were guests of A. W. Goodrich on the steamship Virginia.

Enthusiasm Over Big Pier.

During the mid-morning visit to the big municipal pier there was a significant enthusiasm displayed by the men in whose hands rests largely the question whether Chicago will benefit from a federal harbor appropriation next year. Some members of the party, including Congressman Stephen M. Sparkman of Florida, chairman of the committee, were frank in their promises.

On the Virginia there was some discussion of plans to protect the city pier system from southwestern storms. Col. W. V. Judson of the United States army corps of engineers discussed this question, and as a result there is a possibility of an alteration of present plans that will bring the breakwaters south of Adams street, the southern terminal now proposed. This plan would offer some protection for the south shore development of the Chicago plan.

Visitors Are Desirous.

The visitors were heartily in their delight over the big half mile pier, over which they walked for half an hour. They said it compared favorably with any structure in any port of the country, and expressed hope that it will prove a commercial success.

The committee left Chicago in the evening, bound for Sacramento, where it will make another harbor inspection. From there it will go to San Francisco, San Diego, and Humboldt bay, and thence to Seattle with several stops. The trip will end about Sept. 1.

EDUCATIONAL

Northwestern University
Write for
Book of Views
and Courses.
E. S. BRANDT,
Northwestern University
Bldg., Chicago.

INDIAN FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Denver, Colo., July 15.—Tee-Ne-Ga, Pinto Indian, was found not guilty of a murder charge by a jury in the United States District court late today. Tee-Ne-Ga had been accused of the murder of John Chacon, Mexican sheep herder, in southwestern Colorado.

The Berlin School of Languages
Auditorium, Congress Street Entrance.
Private and Commercial Day and Evening
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORWARDED.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ANNEX--The Store for Men.

An Opportune Time to Purchase These

Light Weight Suits \$18.00

Just What a Man Requires for Wear Through Summer and Early Fall

This is a special price to effect a clearance of our broken lines of 2 and 3 piece summer weight Suits.

Here are models that will please the tastes of practically every Man, Young Man and Youth.

Suits that are carefully tailored by expert workmen from such fabrics as

Wool Crash Blue Serge Homespun
Cheviot Tropical Worsted Tweed Worsted

Men who are desirous of obtaining a comfortable light weight Suit should investigate this offering. The earlier the visit, the better the opportunity for selection, for at this price these excellent Suits will be greatly in demand.

Third and Fourth Floors.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ANNEX--The Store for Men.

Exceptional Reductions on

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

Our Finest Shirts Are Included at These Two Prices,

\$3.50 and \$5.85

The quality of fabric and the excellence of workmanship in these high-grade Garments are seldom obtainable at these prices. Many patterns are exclusive with Marshall Field & Company.

At \$3.50—

Heavy weight satin striped tub silk, silk striped flannel and jacquard silk striped flannel are included at this price. Sizes represented 13½ to 17½.

At \$5.85—

All our finest quality colored silk shirts are included—jacquard crepe silk, satin striped crepe silk and heavy peau de crepe silk. Sizes represented 13½ to 17½. Decided values at the price.



Semi-Annual Clearance

of all
Suits, Coats,
Dresses
In Silk and Cloth
Placed in 3 Lots

\$10-\$15-\$25

The grandest bargain time of the season. No matter what climate you may intend summering in, clothes suitable to all climates are represented in this clearance.

An abundance of Silk Dresses to pick from. Especially strong and varied is the lot at \$15. Tatting, foulards, check and stripe silks, voiles, crepes, organdies, &c.

Waist Clearance Going On
Your pick of all Waists is
\$8.50 at
\$2, \$3 and \$5

Store Closes Saturday
at One O'Clock

Store Closes at 1 P. M. Saturday

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Very Special Values in
Bathing Suits

at \$2

Style illustrated made of mohair, effectively trimmed with black and white stripe bands, knit tights; priced unusually low at \$2.00



Exceptional Reductions on
MEN'S
SILK SHIRTS

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MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ANNEX--The Store for Men.

Continuing Our Offering of
Men's Fine Worsted
Bathing Suits, \$2.85

Specially
Priced



Two-piece or one-piece garments—the latter with skirt attached.

All are of worsted yarn.

Have contrasting stripes on borders and around chest and are cut in the most popular styles.

The different styles are represented in sizes from 34 to 48.

Second Floor.



RESORTS—FOREIGN
Ocean Travel.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS
Weekly Demonstrations for Cook's
THOS. COOK & SON
14 NORTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

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ARMY OF IDLE

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HEALTH RESORTS

Why Travel So
Far, When Health
is Near

**North Shore
Health Resort**

If you need
Medical Attention
write or phone
Phone
211

MUDBATHS

FOR
RHEUMATISM
ELIMINATION, RELAXATION AND REST

ADDRESS
WAUKESHA MOOR BATH CO.
No. 1 Prospect Ave., Waukesha, Wis.
Less Than Three Hours from Chicago

HAWAII and ALASKA

Personally Conducted THE LUCKY TOURS

Address Burlington Travel Office, Chicago.

Where Love, Kindness and Harmony Dominate

Address Mrs. E. S. HOWE, Waukesha, Wis., or

W. H. HOWE, Waukesha, Wis., or

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SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
NEWSPAPER

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

PLAN WORK NOW FOR CHICAGO'S WINTER HOBOS

May Get Chance to Earn Liveli-
hood and Acquire Land on
Cut Timber Tracts.

ARMY OF IDLE SURE TO COME.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

 Within five months thousands of men who are out of work and have little or no money will be streaming into Chicago to spend the winter. Last year for months the number of unemployed men who were sheltered in the free municipal lodging house was about 5,000. A considerable percentage of these men will be plain bums, and down and outers who will not work so long as they can panhandle food and drink and get a free place to sleep.

Another section will be made up of men who are for some reason—old age or disease or bad habits—not physically capable of doing hard and sustained work.

There remains a large part of this army who are reasonable laborers, used to working in railroad construction and other labor camps, who are laid off every year when the cold weather begins. They are idle through no fault of their own. To them the bread of charity is bitter. They will willingly work if jobs can be found for them.

Now the Time to Act.

If Chicago is going to do anything more than to provide relief in the usual slipshod, haphazard, and dangerous way, now is the time to make practical preparations to meet the situation.

One suggestion, which can be tried out on a small scale this coming winter, has been made by Bert Ball, secretary of the crop improvement committee of the council of grain exchanges.

One difficulty has always been to find some work which can be done in the cold weather when the ground is covered with snow or is deeply frozen. Mr. Ball points out that in Wisconsin, Michigan, and to some extent along the Illinois river there are square miles of cut over timber lands from which all the stumps have been removed, leaving only the stumps in the ground.

One Avenue of Employment.

Now the grubbing of stumps can be done better in the winter time than at any other season. And the stumps must be removed from the land before it can be used for agricultural purposes.

Cut over stump land is worth from \$7 to \$15 an acre in some parts of the states mentioned. In others it is held at higher prices. But with the stumps removed it sells for at least 100 per cent more. It doubles in value.

Mr. Ball's suggestion is that holders of large tracts of cut over land be willing to make an arrangement of this kind:

They to furnish materials for building roads, but not suitable living quarters; the land and "grubstake" a party of men, otherwise unemployed, who, supplied with suitable tools, shall spend the winter months grubbing out the stumps and clearing the land so that it can be used for farming purposes.

Chance to Become Land Owners.

The men to be selected with great care from the ranks of the reasonable laborers and sent out in colonies of perhaps twenty to live and work on the land during the winter.

When the winter is over, the land owner will give to the men who have done the title deeds to certain plots of land of the colony he may desire, perhaps half of it. This land will belong to him absolutely. They may sell it, or, if they wish, it may be developed as a farm.

It is plain, of course, that this plan would require to be carefully worked out and ably handled if it is to succeed. Life in a camp on cut over land would doubtless be hard and lonesome, but men who work in railroad and other construction camps are already accustomed to living under such conditions. It would be necessary also to see that men sent to such colonies have good, warm clothing, and that they are given a square deal by the land owners. A skilled foreman at the head of each colony would also probably be required.

Tracts Already Offered.

The plan, if difficult, is not impossible of accomplishment. Mr. Ball has already demonstrated. He has at least an offer from a large land owner in Allegan county, Michigan, to take one of the proposed colonies and try to put the scheme into force. It is also practically certain that similar offers will be received from people owning cut over land in Wisconsin and along the bottoms of the Illinois river.

This year, the farm colony plan will be on a purely experimental basis, and only a small fraction of the men who might be available can be provided for.

It is also probable that the city will attempt to establish a large stone breaking camp, at which road stone material can be prepared for use next spring and summer.

Provision for the Incapacitated.

For the men who are suffering from some physical handicap it is planned to give the resources of the enlarged hospital at the house of correction.

Meanwhile the city officials are won-

dering whether they will be able to open the municipal lodging house at all during the coming winter. So great was the demand last year that the fund for 1915 had already been more than exhausted.

It is doubtful if the finances of the city will permit an emergency appropriation to be made.



Ruth Collier.

ERICK'S MANIA PROVES COSTLY

He's Filed 27 Cases in Mu-
nicipal Courts on Dif-
ferent Charges.

Here is the story of a man who has a mania for lawsuits. He is Erick Nordstrom, commonly known to Municipal Court Judges as Erick the Belligerent. He is a carpenter and lives at 367 West Chicago avenue.

Erick has filed no less than twenty-seven suits in the different city courts, the charges varying from slander to non-payment of a \$2 account.

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His Made Defendant.

On Nov. 25, 1908, William D. Cooper started a suit against Nordstrom to give him a "dose" of his own legal medicine.

On Jan. 22, 1912, David Tamposky did likewise in a suit for \$1,000 for damages by assault on his person on the night of Jan. 16, 1912. Judge Sabath dismissed the case by agreement on Oct. 14, 1912, how-

"In the Days of Real Sport"—1915.



George and Virginia Martens.

List of "Dont's" Replace Fence at Diversey Beach

Don't Duck, Flirt or Pose Are Few of Warnings to Supplant Sex Barrier.

Now that the Diversey beach fence is coming down, different conduct will be in order at the resort, and for this reason the authorities have compiled a set of rules. Two sets have been drawn up, one for the men and another for the women.

The "Dont's" Are Many.

Those for the stronger sex are:

Don't duck or pose.

Try at least to be a gentleman.

Don't be rough or boisterous.

See that your bathing suit is properly adjusted.

Be courteous and conventional as you would be on the streets or in your own home.

Don't splash water into the faces of women you don't know or who would object if you were acquitted.

Don't tickle women whether or not you know them.

It isn't polite anyway, and strangulation is liable to result.

Don't be a "sand batter," which means don't remain on the beach and pose for the edification of the fair sex, and don't flirt.

Be as clean a sportsman at Diversey beach as you would be on the polo links, or the tennis court.

Don't call a life guard every time your glance meets that of a strange man. Some men are better than others.

Don't get mad if a little water splashes on your hair. The best thing is to put your tresses under a cap.

Remember you are to be judged by your conduct and every time you make a spectacle of yourself it stores up trouble.

Not All Men Are "Bad."

Those for the stronger sex are:

Don't pose on the beach.

Don't do anything to the men they are forbidden to do to you.

Don't smile at a strange man and then expect him to be entirely conventional.

Don't call a life guard every time your glance meets that of a strange man. Some men are better than others.

Don't get mad if a little water splashes on your hair. The best thing is to put your tresses under a cap.

Remember you are to be judged by your conduct and every time you make a spectacle of yourself it stores up trouble.

Many Are Disappointed.

Many who went to the beach yesterday were disappointed that the fence had not come down. This was due to the fact that the secretary of the board of park commissioners had failed to officially notify the park superintendent and therefore nothing was done. Work on the destruction of the barrier will start this morning.

PLAN WORK NOW FOR CHICAGO'S WINTER HOBOS

**May Get Chance to Earn Liveli-
hood and Acquire Land on
Cut Timber Tracts.**

ARMY OF IDLE SURE TO COME.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

WE WILL

AUSTIN SIMPLY SHUTS UP SHOP; GOES ON PICNIC

Almost Entire Population Jour- neys to Glenwood Park for Business Men's Outing.

THEY HAVE A GOOD TIME.

A man named Goldsmith wrote a piece once about a deserted village and there is a town in Wisconsin that used to be famous for its desolation when the circus moved out of winter quarters, but neither locality had anything on the thriving suburb of Austin yesterday.

From sunrise until sundown you would have had difficulty in buying a paper of pins or locating a merchant equipped to sell you 15 cents' worth of pork chops. The tame pigeons along Madison street strutted the pavement undisturbed, except by an occasional blundering street car.

'Twas Deserted Village.

Austin, for the time being, was gone. The inhabitants—some 2,000 of them—had simply shut up shop, thrown dull care into the discard, and emigrated to Glenwood park.

At sunrise the return bus had followed.

THAW TO KNOW HIS FATE TODAY

Justice Hendrick to Decide This Morning; Freedom for Slayer Asked.

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This Morning; Freedom
for Slayer Asked.

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NEWS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD—LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

GRAIN FUTURES HAVE SETBACK

Free Realizing Takes Edge Off Wheat; July Deliveries Strong Early.

The wheat market was erratic yesterday, and price movements were violent at times, especially for the July, which sold up to \$1.15. The deferred months also scored new high marks for the present movement, but in the latter part of the session offerings increased as long took profits on a large scale, with final quotes showing a drop to 15¢ below the previous day's closing.

There was a good class of buying on the break, supposed to have been against export sales. France was credited with buying new crop wheat and foreign buyers of Chicago futures were reported during the day. Local shorts covered early, and later were sellers.

Liverpool Prices Higher. Cables were strong, unchanged to 8d up for Liverpool spot wheat, and prospects are for smaller world's shipments this week. Plate shipments being estimated at only 400,000 bu. From this country and Canadas clearances are expected to be small and Indian exports are not expected to be heavy. Russian reports were fair, and were only 400,000 bu. in the winter wheat and with rye well also much larger than a year ago, and fine prospects for spring wheat.

Weather conditions were more favorable in the southwest and Ohio valley, with more rain northwest and in Canada. Country sales were the largest in some time, nearly all the receivers reporting increased acceptances. Receipts continue small at all points.

Liberator Export Sales Made.

Cash sales were up, small and prices were not much changed, except for low grades of wheat, which were weak. Local sales were only a few cars, mills taking a little new No. 3 red. The seaboard reports indicated sales of 750,000 to 1,000,000 bu, including a cargo of wheat to Australia, calling attention again to the short supply existing in the country, which will prevail until the growing crop is harvested. Argentine reports indicate most of the wheat remaining there as having been sold.

Clearances were 199,000 bu. Receipts were 17 cars, with only 13 cars inspected yesterday. Primary arrivals had 243,000 bu, compared to 2,197,000 bu a year ago. Northwest receipts were 126 cars, last year 156 cars, and Winnipeg had 39 cars, against 115 cars a year ago.

Corn Has Heavy Tone.

The corn market was heavy, although there was a little rally early on the strength in wheat. Later offerings were liberal, local longs selling out, while the bears were more aggressive, as the result of improved crop conditions. The crop is said to be making good progress, but it is still extremely backward in many sections. Cables were 1d lower. Total sales were 1,000,000 bu, estimated at 1,100,000 bu for the week, and there were fair offerings of Plate corn on the seaboard on a relatively cheap basis.

Clearances were small at 6,000 bu. Cash houses were sellers early. Cash prices were steady to 1/2¢ higher, closing weak, and sales were 500,000 bu. Primary receipts were 502,000 bu, against 310,000 bu a year ago, and local receipts were 144 cars, with 218 cars inspected yesterday.

July Oats Have Big Bulge.

The feature of July was the bulge in the July, which sold at 50¢c. Later it reacted with other months but closed 1/2¢ higher for the day while the deferred months were 3/4¢ to 1¢ lower. Local longs took profits freely in the July on the bulge. Commission houses and locals sold the September and December. There was a little increase in the selling by country dealers. Cash prices were 1d to 2¢ higher, but lost part of the advance. The market demand was good and there were some export inquiry. Receipts west were 618,000 bu, against 430,000 bu a year ago.

Hog Products Close Firm.

Provisions were firm, with packers credited with having the best of the buying pork. Offerings were not so heavy, and fair gains were established through the list. Receipts were 14,000 and prices at the yards closed 2d/gal up. The estimate for today was 12,000. Western receipts were 45,800, compared to 61,200 a year ago.

Sales of meats to exporters were large, about 1,250,000 lbs being reported, including some Cumberland cuts. Lard prices at Liverpool were advanced 3d/gal and meats were steady. Receipts of products were 28 cars and shipments were 77 cars.

Barley Prices Rule Firmer.

Rye ruled steady with cash No. 2 quoted at 7d/gal. Receipts, 3 cars.

Barley was 1/2¢ higher with malting grade, 7d/gal nominal, none here. Feed bar, 7d/gal nominal, none here, feed bar, 7d/gal.

Timothy seed easier, with September 75¢ bid and 77¢ asked and October offered at \$6.75. County lots nominally 85,500/bu. Clover seed steady with cash lots 85,500/bu nominal.

Duluth fax closed unchanged to 1¢ higher with cash on track \$1.22; July, \$1.70; September, \$1.74, and October, \$1.75. Receipts were 5 cars. Minneapolis steady with cash on track \$1.66/bu. To October 5 cars. Winnipeg ruled 1¢ higher to 1¢ lower with July 51¢ and October, \$1.65¢. Receipts, 5 cars.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS: Mill, July 15.—WHEAT—Early, receipts 122 cars, compared to 118 last week. Total wheat, 1,000,000 bu. No. northern, \$1.06/bu; to average, \$1.08/bu; No. 2 northern, \$1.06/bu; No. 3 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 4 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 5 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 6 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 7 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 8 white, \$1.08/bu. FLAX—\$1.08/bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—WHEAT—Early, receipts 122 cars, compared to 118 last week. Total wheat, 1,000,000 bu. No. northern, \$1.06/bu; to average, \$1.08/bu; No. 2 northern, \$1.06/bu; No. 3 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 4 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 5 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 6 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 7 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 8 white, \$1.08/bu. FLAX—\$1.08/bu.

CHARLES F. SCHLOBOHN, 850 W. Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.—WHEAT—No. 2 northern, \$1.06/bu; No. 3 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 4 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 5 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 6 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 7 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 8 white, \$1.08/bu. OATS—\$1.08/bu.

THORNHILL V. C. KOFORD, 810 W. Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.—WHEAT—No. 2 northern, \$1.06/bu; No. 3 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 4 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 5 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 6 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 7 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 8 white, \$1.08/bu. CORN—\$1.08/bu.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—WHEAT—Early, receipts 5 cars; No. 2 hard, \$1.54/bu; No. 3 hard, \$1.54/bu; No. 4 hard, \$1.54/bu; No. 5 hard, \$1.54/bu; No. 6 hard, \$1.54/bu; No. 7 hard, \$1.54/bu; No. 8 hard, \$1.54/bu. CORN—2 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 3 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 4 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 5 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 6 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 7 white, \$1.08/bu; No. 8 white, \$1.08/bu. FLAX—\$1.08/bu.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

WHEAT.

CLOSING.

OPEN HIGH.

LOW.

JULY 15.

NEWS OF THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WORLD, INVESTORS' GUIDE.

TRACTION AWARD
AFFECTS ISSUESBAROMETER OF THE MARKET.
Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

Securities of Chicago Railways Company Depressed; Lower Net Expected.

The forecast of the award to be made by the arbitrators of the street railway strike had a depressing effect on the securities of the Chicago Railways company. The securities likely to be most affected at the bottom price recorded, and at the bottom price recorded, were lower. Series 4 certificates of one year ago was selling around 7, which was quoted at 8%. The income per cent bonds were quoted at 8%.

The foregoing are the issues which will be affected by a reduction in the net earnings of the company. The first mortgage bonds were about steady. The income ahead of them, however, is much beyond interest requirements and the holders of that issue have no reason to fear its position.

People's Gas stock showed a few trades. The stock for months has been selling around 115. Without any change in favorable conditions the price for a small advance was yesterday 14 points.

Seit & Co.'s shares were fractionally higher, while Stewart-Warren common was steady at 7. Illinois Brick shares were somewhat firmer without any news.

Canadian Railway Embarrassment.

According to advices from Montreal, Canada regards itself as facing a serious railway situation, which for several years has been occupying the attention of government leaders. The government is largely behind both the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and the securities of these companies are guaranteed to a large extent by either the dominion or provincial governments. The setback which railway earnings have experienced since the beginning of the war has resulted in the two companies agreeing a condition in which fixed charges can only be covered with great difficulty.

Finance Minister White has been doing almost his entire time to the railway problem. The first step was taking over the lease of the National Transcontinental railway from the Grand Trunk at a cost of \$600,000 a year. Owing to the government guarantees, the dominion now step in and try to avoid disaster, or it is clearly understood that the National Transcontinental under present conditions will not be able to earn anything.

Better Day for Railroads.

Attention is given by the Wall Street Journal to the average movement of new and the deductions to be drawn on the course of quotations and their relation in securities representing different lines of activity. Discussing the present position of railroad and industrial stocks, the following appears:

"For the last six months the railroads have been making almost a horizontal straight line on the chart, while industrial stocks have been moving upward. This has been a dull market in industrial shares. Five years ago, when the Steel corporation was in process of organization and its stock market was digesting the billion dollars worth of steel securities, it was the industrials which made the straight line, while the railroads indulged in a bull market culminating in 1902.

"For the last four or five weeks the two averages have been only a few points apart; just for the first time in history the industrial group, which has always been the under dog, is selling at a higher price than the railroads.

Comparison of Two Groups.

The present price of the two groups compared with the price on June 12, the last high, and on May 14, the last price low, with the difference, is set forth in this little tabulation:

Present	High	Low
June 12, 1915.	May 14,	
70 groups.	90.50	84.17
Railroads.	90.73	82.38
Differences.	0.23	1.79
	-10.02	

Discount, Chicago bank clearings were \$48,645,000.

Railroad Earnings.

Canadian Pacific earned in April \$4.8 per ton mile, or 12.75 per cent. against 12.76 per cent. in 1914. June gross earnings decreased \$2,570,000.

Alabama Great Southern, first week of July, gross decreased \$3,500,000.

New Orleans and Texas Pacific, first week of July, gross decreased \$12,600.

Sales on the Exchange.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago stock exchange were:

Close	Shares High Low	
June 12, 1915.	May 14,	
Am. Ship. 50	94.17	84.17
Am. Ind. 100	90.73	82.38
Differences.	0.23	1.79
	-10.02	

These figures apply to barrel lots f. o. b. Chicago.

Western Union Earnings.

The Western Union Telegraph company reports for the six months ended June 30, as estimated, as follows:

1915.	1914.	
\$24,019,000.	\$25,466,578	
Net revenue.		
Less depreciation.	8,878,183	8,811,572
Less taxes.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Less expenses.	10,359,745	10,608,127
Less bonded debt.	4,620,515	2,768,451
Less unearned premium.	668,900	668,900
Less 5,000 Peoples Gas refund.	500	100
Less 5,000 C.R. I. P. gen. ss.	111	111
Less 5,000 N.W. gen. ss.	111	111
Less 5,000 N.Y. gen. ss.	111	111
Less 5,000 C.R. I. P. gen. ss.	83	83
Total.	\$21,419,000.	\$26,228,578

Dividends Declared.

The champion copper company has declared another \$1 dividend. The Harris Safety Deposit company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 cent, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 22.

Moore & Stoeckel & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. on the common stock payable Aug. 14, record of July 30.

Money and Exchange.

Money in Chicago easy at 4½% per cent. and 4¾% per cent. on commercial paper, and 4½% per cent. over the New York exchange sold at 100.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. reported a

margin call of 100,000 gold on

the New York exchange sold at 100.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

BUYS LAND FOR 'MOVIE' THEATER

Fred Becklenberg Plans \$35,000 Structure in Division Street.

\$25,000 FOR PROPERTY.

A moving picture theater will be erected on the northwest corner of Division street and Washington avenue by Fred Becklenberg. It was announced yesterday. The theater itself will seat 750 and the building, which will also contain four stores and a number of flats, will cost \$35,000. Thomas R. Bishop is the architect. The lot, which has been purchased from Emma Walker, who bought it from Samuel Sobeit for \$25,000, subject to an encumbrance of \$10,000. The lot measures 100x122 feet.

Birchwood Mansions, eighteen apartment buildings on Jarvis avenue, 200 feet east of Sheridan road, north front, was sold to William A. Haynes by W. Cochran for an indicated consideration of \$100,000, subject to an encumbrance of \$75,000. The gross annual rent is \$14,000. The building contains a dance hall and there is a garage in the rear.

Takes Land in Exchange.

In exchange Mr. Cochran takes a three acre tract in Blue Island and eleven lots in Twenty-ninth street, west of Clybourn avenue, which have a reported value of \$15,000. F. J. Williams acted as broker.

The Webster building has leased to the Maison Richard Delicatessen 2,800 square feet in the lobby for restaurant purposes. The Maison Richard bought the lease of A. C. Simpson, who has conducted the Webster restaurant for a number of years. The lease, the term of which is not named, together with the purchase of the Simpson lease, will cost the Maison Richard \$10,000. Fred McGuire was the broker.

The Greenbaum Sons Bank and Trust company has made a loan of \$100,000 for 7 years at 6 per cent to Nathan Ascher. The loan is secured by the property at the southwest corner of Ellis avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

Residence Brings \$25,000.

Mrs. Angelina E. King's residence at 6222 Kenmore avenue was sold to Attorney Donald L. Morrill for the reported cash consideration of \$25,000. The lot is 65x150 feet and the house contains eleven rooms. O. L. Brockets of Gowen Bros. & Co. represented both parties in the sale. Claude P. Blum, bought from Francis N. and C. Blum, the property on Twenty-fifth street, 100 feet east of Washburn avenue, with north frontage. The lot is 85x150 feet and the consideration was \$22,000.

The property on the southeast corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets was leased for ninety-nine years for an annual rent of \$600 to Onophrius Boek. The lease dates from May 1. The lot measures 51x105 feet. Louis P. and William A. Caldwell own the property.

Other Sales Reported.

Samuel Schlimbach sold to Liane B. Cohn the property on the southwest corner of North and North Karlovie avenues, lot measuring 72x125 feet, for an indicated consideration of \$30,000, subject to an encumbrance of \$15,000.

The property on Division street, 175 feet west of Rockwell, south front, was sold by Charles Bleier to Leo Marion for an indicated consideration of \$12,000, subject to an encumbrance of \$1,000. The lot is 50x122 feet.

Henrietta Hollzapf sold to Morris Bard the Division street property on the northeast corner of Irving avenue, 24x124 feet, for \$12,500.

Real Estate Transfers.

ROGERS PARK. Chase-av., 200 n. of Sheridan-rd., s. f. 1. rev. stamp \$10. June 12. [O. E. Fenton to Hale Woolston et al.]

Edgar-av., 100 n. of Kildare-av., s. f. 1. rev. stamp \$25. incumb. \$75. June 12. [H. Cochran to William A. Haynes]

Kenneth-av., 300 s. of Pingree-av., 1. rev. stamp \$10. June 12. [J. J. Moesman to Bron Cohen]

Aspinwall-av., 100 n. of Kildare-av., s. f. 22x100, rev. stamp \$1,50. incumb. \$1,000. June 12. [J. J. Moesman to Charles T. Hetherell]

Aspinwall-av., 200 n. of Belmont-av., 1. rev. stamp \$10. June 12. [J. J. Moesman to Arthur Hauberg]

Clybourn-av., 120 w. of Lincoln-av., 1. rev. stamp \$10. June 12. [J. J. Moesman to Edward F. Hauner]

Irving-av., 200 n. of Belmont-av., 1. rev. stamp \$10. June 12. [J. J. Moesman to Edward F. Hauner]

Aspinwall-av., 100 n. of Belmont-av., 1. rev. stamp \$10. June 12. [J. J. Moesman to Edward F. Hauner]

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1918.

REAL ESTATE—FARM LANDS.
WISCONSIN
FOR SALE—ON EAST TERRACE, WISCONSIN,
is a farm of 100 acres, with 100 ft. frontage
on river. Address: Sanborn Investment Co., Room 611, Pe-
rine City, Wis.

**FOR SALE—ON TRADE—40 ACRES WTOM-
ING irrigated land for feed crop; best in
Laramie valley. Address: J. Marion, Ind.**

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND \$5,000. LAND
is 100 acres, 10 miles from town. Price, \$5,000.
Address: Sanborn Investment Co., Room 611, Pe-
rine City, Wis.

**FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM—ILLI-
NOIS.** Wisconsin, 100 acres, 10 miles from
you. Will move your wants. H. A. FRENCH
Co., 626 W. Randolph, Central dist.

FOR SALE—RIVER FARM IN ILLINOIS. 100
acres, 10 miles from town. Price, \$1,000.
Address: Arthur, in the next few days.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND. 100 acres, 10 miles
from town. Price, \$1,000. Address: Arthur.

PANAMA R. P.: 100 acres, 10 miles from town.

REAL ESTATE—CATTLE RANCHES.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND \$5,000.

FOR SALE—ALL Kinds OF
REAL ESTATE, prices, and locations.

SCHREIB & REED, No. 11 La Salle, Chicago.

LAND INFORMATION.

LOVED ALPINE AND CORN WIL-
DERS. Get the facts from the Wisconsin
Land Commission. Send your name and
address. Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED—BUILDINGS FINANCIALLY RE-
SPONSIBLE.** wants cost: 50 ft. lots from owners
to build on; will build at cost. Wants to
rent or sell. Address: J. S. Tribune.

**WANTED—CHICAGO IMPROVED OR UN-
IMPROVED LAND.** 100 acres, 10 miles from town.
Price, \$10,000. Address: W. C. Klemm, 7470
W. 29th St., Chicago.

WANTED—SMALL PROPERTIES. Have
\$10,000 cash to invest. Want to buy
land & buildings. Price, \$10,000. Address:
J. A. Klemm, 7470 W. 29th St., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY THEIR LAND. \$10,000.
Address: J. W. Thompson, 100 W. Monroe St.

WANTED—SMALL FARM NEAR CHICAGO;
MUST BE BARGAIN; QUICK ACTION.

Address: W. C. Klemm, 7470 W. 29th St., Chicago.

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